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STATE OF HAWAII

Department of the Attorney General

CRIME IN HAWAII

1989

HAWAII CRIMINAL JUSTICE DATA CENTER

CRIME IN HAWAII

1989

A REVIEW OF

UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS

AUGUST 1990

FOREWORD

Crime is one of the foremost items of concern to all citizens of Hawaii. Because crime and the fear of crime affect everyone, there exists a need for timely, accurate and reliable reporting on the number and nature of crimes committed. The State of Hawaii Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program was established in response to this need.

The Hawaii Criminal Justice Data Center of the Department of the Attorney General currently compiles, analyzes, and publishes UCR data. The data obtained through the UCR Program are a set of uniformly defined crime statistics that make possible yearly, inter-agency, and national comparisons. Such information on crime in the state and counties of Hawaii helps criminal justice agencies in making administrative and operational decisions. It also serves to inform the public on the extent and nature of criminal activity in Hawaii.

Crime In Hawaii 1989 presents UCR data for the calendar year 1989. It shows that the number of reported Crime Index offenses increased in 1989 from the 1988 total. This is the fourth consecutive yearly increase. The increase in 1989 is the largest since 1986.

The Hawaii Criminal Justice Data Center wishes to express its appreciation to Howard Tagomori, Chief of Police, Maui Police Department; Calvin Fujita, Chief of Police, Kauai Police Department; Harold Kawasaki, formerly Acting Chief of Police, Honolulu Police Department; Victor Vierra, Chief of Police, Hawaii Police Department; and to their respective staffs for providing the data reported herein. Special thanks to the Federal Bureau of Investigation; especially Stephen Tidwell, for providing assistance and guidance in the collection of UCR data. Their assistance is gratefully acknowledged.

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INTRODUCTION

Background

The Uniform Crime Reports (UCR), are a long-standing source of information about law enforcement and crime. The UCR arose from a recognized need for a nationwide system of uniform crime statistics. The Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) was designated to serve as the national clearinghouse for data collected under the UCR Program.

The FBI receives information either directly from a local law enforcement agency or from a state-level UCR Program. Local agencies submitting data directly to the FBI receive support and guidance from the national program. State-level programs also receive support and act as intermediaries between the FBI and local agencies. State-level programs were developed to transfer the data collection responsibility from the FBI to a state agency. This helps to streamline operations at the national level.

Operational Criteria

The purpose of the state-level UCR Program is:

> to establish, at the state level, the responsibility to collect and report uniform crime data in accordance with standards developed jointly by the FBI and the International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP).

The conditions under which a State program is developed and by which it must operate are set by the FBI and are designed to ensure consistency and comparability of data collected by State programs. The conditions are as follows:

(1) The State program must conform to the national Uniform Crime Reports standards, definitions, and information required. This, of course, does not prohibit the State from collecting other statistical data beyond the national collection.

(2) The State agency must have a proven, effective, mandatory, statewide program and have instituted acceptable quality control procedures.

(3) Coverage within the State by a State agency must at least be equal to that attained by Uniform Crime Reports.

(4) The State agency must have adequate field staff assigned to assist local units in record practices and crime reporting procedures.

(5) The State agency must furnish to the FBI all of the detailed data regularly collected by the FBI in the form of duplicate returns, computer printouts, and/or magnetic tape.

(6) The State must have the proven capability (tested over a period of time) to supply all statistical data required to the FBI in time to meet national Uniform Crime Reports publication deadlines.

(7) The FBI will continue its internal procedures of verifying and reviewing individual agency reports for both completeness and quality.

(8) The FBI will continue to have direct contact with individual reporting units within the State where necessary in connection with crime reporting matters, but will coordinate such contacts with the State agency.

(9) Upon request, the FBI will continue its training programs within the State with respect to police records and crime reporting procedures. For mutual benefit these will be coordinated with the State agency.

(10) Should circumstances develop whereby the State agency cannot provide the data required by the national program, the FBI will reinstitute a direct collection of Uniform Crime Reports from police units within the State.

Information Requirements

The Uniform Crime Reporting Program has been traditionally oriented toward law enforcement statistics. The basic data elements required by the FBI, when supplemented by additional state oriented items, permit a variety of interesting statistical analyses.

Three categories of statistical reporting are utilized:

1) Reported Offenses
2) Arrest Patterns
3) Offense Characteristics

Data reports are filed monthly by participating police agencies. This system is known as summary-based reporting, in contrast to the incident-based reporting system discussed under "Continuing Development" on page 3.

Reported Offenses

All offenses reported by the UCR program are offenses known to the police. Unreported crimes are difficult to measure and so are not taken into account. Because not all crimes come to the attention of the police, the IACP chose to obtain data on seven offenses. Their selection was based on the seriousness of the crime in terms of nature and/or volume, frequency of occurrence and likelihood of being reported. The seven offenses are collectively known as the Crime Index and serve as a gauge to measure the fluctuations in volume and rate of crime. The crimes selected are the violent crimes of murder and non-negligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault, and the property crimes of burglary, larceny-theft and motor vehicle theft. In 1979, arson was added by Congress as the eighth Crime Index offense.

The eight Crime Index offenses together with manslaughter by negligence, make up a group of crimes known as Part I offenses. Part II offenses are all other offenses not included in Part I. Information on Part I offenses includes the number of crimes committed, the number cleared by arrest or by exceptional means, and the number of persons arrested. Only arrest data are reported for Part II offenses. Also, in this report, only arrest data are reported for manslaughter by negligence.

Because there are differences in criminal codes throughout the nation, the UCR Program uses a standard set of definitions for each offense. Law enforcement agencies submit data in accordance with these definitions without regard for local statutes. This standardization allows the aggregation of state statistics into a national total.

Arrest Patterns

Statistical reports derived from arrest information are presented with other UCR exhibits because they are primarily of interest to law enforcement agencies.

Offense Characteristics

Detailed characteristics are collected for selected offenses. For example, victim age, sex and race are recorded for murder incidents. In addition, elements such as the relationship of the victim to the offender and type of weapon are also collected for murders. Robberies can be broken down by type of weapon, type of robbery and value of property stolen. Statistics on monetary values lost from other crime index offenses are also collected.

Continuing Development

In 1982, the U.S. Department of Justice, in conjunction with the FBI, awarded a contract to Abt Associates, Inc., to study the national UCR program. The study was designed as a three-phase effort: Phase I, a study of the original and current systems; Phase II, submission of recommendations for change of the existing system; and Phase III, implementation of the approved changes.

Phase I was completed in the fall of 1984. Phase II was completed in 1985 with the release of a report entitled, "Blueprint for the Future of the Uniform Crime Reporting Program." In the report, Abt Associates made three major recommendations:

1) Implementation of an incident-based or unit record reporting system with expanded or new capabilities to record detailed information on the type and location of offenses and the characteristics of the victims and offenders,
2) Collection of data on two levels, one for large agencies and one for smaller agencies,
3) Implementation of structured quality assurance methods.

Phase III is currently in progress. Early in 1989, Alabama began submitting UCR incident-based data to the FBI. Arkansas, Kentucky, North Dakota, South Carolina, and Virginia began reporting incident-based data within the past year. Nineteen additional states and several federal law enforcement agencies anticipate submitting incident-based reports beginning in 1991.

Recent Development

The Hate Crime Statistics Act became law in April, 1990. The Act provides for a five-year data collection of crimes motivated by religious, ethnic, racial, or sexual orientation bias. A draft form to implement summary-based reporting of bias-motivated crimes is now being reviewed by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB).

Hawaii UCR Program

The Hawaii Criminal Justice Data Center manages the Hawaii UCR program. The Data Center edits the UCR reports received from agencies contributing data, corrects errors, then forwards the reports to the FBI. The Data Center also provides technical assistance and training to the contributing agencies. Currently, there are four police agencies submitting UCR data.

Prior to the Data Center's involvement in the program, the agencies submitted the reports directly to the FBI. With the Data Center's involvement, the FBI has a single point of contact in the state. As such, the Data Center functions as a UCR clearinghouse. The Data Center helps the FBI in distributing program information and in addressing possible problems with Hawaii data.

The Data Center is constantly attempting to improve the UCR program in order to provide more meaningful analysis of data. One of the changes made to the program involves the race element. The FBI uses only four race categories: White, Black, American Indian or Alaskan Native, and Asian or Pacific Islander. Recognizing the unique racial breakdown in Hawaii, the Hawaii program has expanded the categories to include: Chinese, Japanese, Filipino, Samoan, Korean, Hawaiian/Part Hawaiian, and Other.

Limitations

Hawaii's current program does not collect data on incidents or victim characteristics nor does it differentiate between military, visitor, or resident victims or offenders. These would be pertinent to any analysis of crime in Hawaii. An incident-based system like the one being implemented at the national level, but modified to fit Hawaii's needs, would be a solution.

CRIME IN HAWAII 1989, General Notes

Crime is a continuing public concern. As such, timely and accurate information is necessary to assist criminal justice administrators and other public officials in assessing the problem. UCR data analyzed by the Data Center and published approximately every six months help in this respect. The annual report, "Crime in Hawaii," is the more comprehensive of the UCR reports.

Arson

Although the property crime of arson is an Index offense, arson data are not included in the Crime Index totals in this publication. This allows comparisons to be made with previous annual reports without having to adjust for arson. Arson is included in the "modified" Crime Index total presented in the summary.

Aggravated Assaults

Aggravated assault is probably the most difficult offense to classify. Because the definition is open to interpretation, large variations may be present between agencies depending upon how the definition was interpreted. There may even be variation between years. Caution should be used when analyzing aggravated assault trends.

Crime Clocks

The Crime Clocks should be viewed with care. Being the most aggregate representation of UCR data, they are designed to convey the change in the annual reported crime experience by showing the average frequency of occurrence of the Crime Index offenses in the current and previous years. The Crime Clocks should not be taken to imply a regularity in the commission of offenses, rather, they represent the annual ratio of crime to fixed time intervals.

Offenses

Caution should also be exercised when using offense statistics. The Honolulu Police Department records its offense data somewhat differently from the UCR program guides. According to UCR standards, data should be revised as reclassifications occur, yet reclassifications are generally not being reported.

Percent Change Trend Graphs

The area graphs in this publication present the percentage change for the years 1986 to 1989, each compared against the base year, 1985.

Population and Other Estimates

The 1989 resident population figures used in this report were provided by the FBI. The state total is the U.S. Bureau of the Census (BOC) provisional estimate as of July 1, 1989. The population figures for the counties were obtained by using the state provisional estimate and the 1985 BOC estimates for counties. The rate of growth for the state was applied uniformly to each county in the state.

The de facto population figure for the state, 1,263,000, was obtained from the State Department of Business and Economic Development (DBED). It is a provisional estimate as of July 1, 1989. The de facto population figure for each county was estimated by applying the percentage of the total 1988 de facto population accounted for by that county to the 1989 total figure.

Information on households and motor vehicles was obtained from DBED's State of Hawaii Data Book 1989, Tables 32 and 502, respectively. The estimate for bicycles was obtained by modifying data from Table 518 of the Data Book with data from the counties.

Population data broken down by race and age in Tables 10 and 11 were taken from the Data Book and are based on the BOC's 1980 census of population. In 1989, female population was set at 49 percent of the estimated resident population. This was the sex ratio observed in Hawaii's 1980 census.

Resident versus De facto Population

Because Hawaii has a large tourist population, many feel that crime rates should be based on de facto rather than on resident population. De facto population includes tourists and other visitors. At this time, the Data Center cannot distinguish between crimes committed against visitors versus crimes committed against residents; therefore, it is difficult to measure the true effect of crimes committed against visitors on the overall crime rate. However, because it is known that crimes are committed against visitors, Table 3C was included in this report. Table 3C presents crime rates based on de facto population. Unless specifically mentioned, all other crime rates in this publication are based on resident population.

HAWAII CRIME SUMMARY

CRIME INDEX OFFENSES

There were 69,727 Crime Index offenses reported in 1989, excluding arson. This is a 6.5 percent increase from the 1988 total of 65,461. Both violent and property crime increased in all categories.

LARGEST CATEGORY OF CRIME INDEX OFFENSES

Larceny-theft accounts for 68 percent of the Crime Index offenses. In 1989, there were 47,374 larceny-thefts reported, a 5.4 percent increase from the preceding year.

VIOLENT CRIMES

In 1989, the numbers of murders, rapes, and robberies increased by 18 percent, 40 percent, and 0.7 percent, respectively. The number of aggravated assaults rose by 2.5 percent. A total of 3,004 violent crimes was reported, an increase of 6.9 percent.

PROPERTY CRIMES

Property crimes increased by 6.5 percent from 62,650 in the preceding year to a total of 66,723 reported offenses. Larceny-theft comprised 71 percent of the property crimes. Burglary and motor vehicle theft accounted for 22 percent and 6.6 percent of the property crimes, respectively.

Sixty-seven percent of the burglaries were committed at residences, and 59 percent of the residential burglaries took place during the day. Of the non-residential burglaries, 44 percent were committed during the day.

MODIFIED CRIME INDEX TOTAL

When the Crime Index total, 69,727, was modified to include arson, there was an increase of 6.4 percent over 1988. Modifying the property crime total to include arson also resulted in an increase of 6.4 percent. (The number of reported arsons decreased by 5.3 percent in 1989.)

VALUE OF PROPERTY STOLEN

The value of property stolen in Hawaii in 1989 increased by 4.7 percent to $56,378,770. Seventeen percent of the loss, or $9,708,550, was successfully recovered by the police departments.

TOTAL ARRESTS REPORTED

In 1989, there were 63,573 total arrests for non-traffic offenses. Twenty-five percent of the arrestees were juveniles, compared to 27 percent in 1988.

ARRESTS REPORTED FOR CRIME INDEX

There were 12,051 arrests made for Crime Index offenses in 1989, representing 19 percent of all arrests.

NARCOTIC DRUG ARRESTS

In 1989, there were 4,095 arrests for drug abuse violations, an increase of 8.0 percent from 1988. Juveniles made up 13 percent of those arrested. Fifty-one percent of all arrests for drug abuse violations were for possession of marijuana.

GAMBLING ARRESTS

In 1989, there were 856 arrests made for gambling, of which 9.8 percent involved juveniles. Total gambling arrests increased 4.6 percent from 1988's total of 818.

CRIME INDEX OFFENSES

Reported Crime Index offenses increased by 6.5 percent from 65,461 reported in 1988 to 69,727 in 1989. Violent crimes increased by 6.9 percent from 2,811 reported in 1988 to 3,004 reported in 1989, and property crime went up by 6.5 percent.

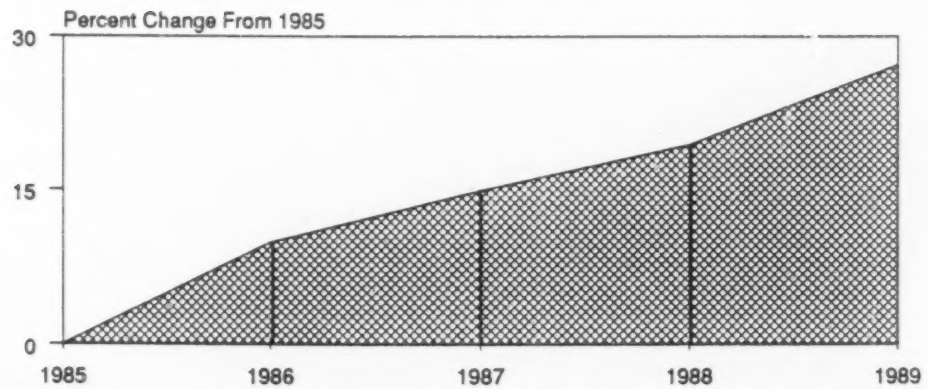
The rate per 100,000 resident population for Crime Index offenses in 1989 was 6,270. This was a 4.7 percent increase from the 1988 rate of 5,989. In 1989, Maui's rate per 100,000 was 7,660, and Hawaii County's was 5,742. The rates for Honolulu and Kauai were 6,232 and 5,557, respectively.

In 1988, Hawaii's rate was 5.7 percent higher than the national rate of 5,664 per 100,000 population and 8.5 percent lower than the Western States' rate of 6,543 per 100,000 population. (The Western States are Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah, Wyoming, Alaska, California, Oregon, Washington, and Hawaii. 1988 is the latest year for which national and regional data are available.) Hawaii's rate is higher than the national rate because of the number of property crime offenses.

The following graph shows the change in the number of index crimes reported in Hawaii in each year since 1985.

CRIME INDEX TOTAL (1985-1989)

UP 27.2%



Modified Crime Index Offenses

Modifying the Crime Index total to include arson raised the 1989 crime rate per 100,000 population to 6,306. The rate changes very little because arson accounts for less than 1 percent of all modified Crime Index offenses. The 1989 modified Crime Index rate is 4.6 percent higher than the 1988 modified Crime Index rate of 6,027.

Adjusted Crime Rate

The rates per 100,000 presented are based on resident population figures. Resident population is used as a base so that comparisons of the rates may be made with rates in past reports as well as with data from other states and nationally.

An adjusted crime rate has also been calculated to account for Hawaii's large visitor population. The table below presents both the unadjusted crime rate (based on resident population) and the adjusted crime rate (based on de facto population) for Crime Index offenses, excluding arson. (Table 3C presents county crime rates based on de facto population.)

CRIME RATES: UNADJUSTED AND ADJUSTED
STATE OF HAWAII
1989

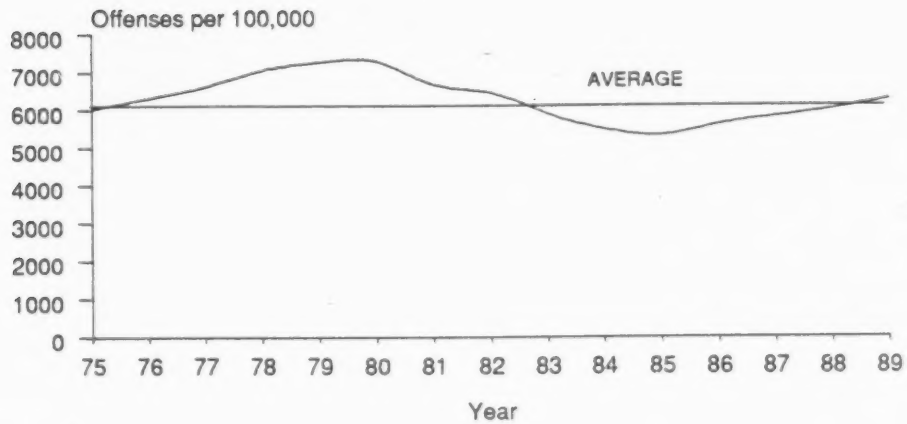
	Unadjusted	Adjusted
Population base as of July 1, 1989:	1,112,000	1,263,000
Murder	4.8	4.2
Forcible Rape	44.6	39.3
Robbery	83.2	73.2
Aggravated Assault	137.6	121.1
Burglary	1,343.4	1,182.8
Larceny-theft	4,260.3	3,750.9
Motor Vehicle Theft	396.6	349.2
TOTAL	**6,270.4**	**5,520.7**

15 Year Trends

The following graphs show trends for the 15-year period 1975 to 1989. The total crime rate trend shows that crime has been increasing recently. The 1989 rate is the highest since 1982, and it exceeds the average rate over the 15-year period. The last graph shows that property crimes dictate the trend in total crime.

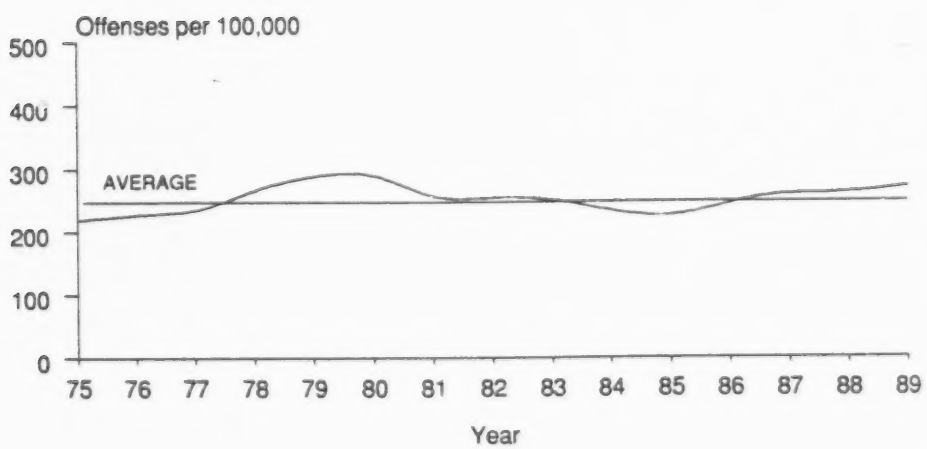
TOTAL CRIME RATE

1975-1989

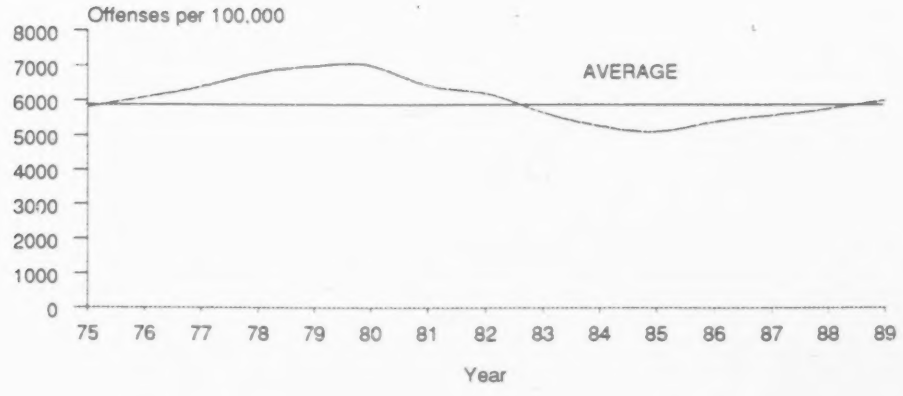


VIOLENT CRIME RATE

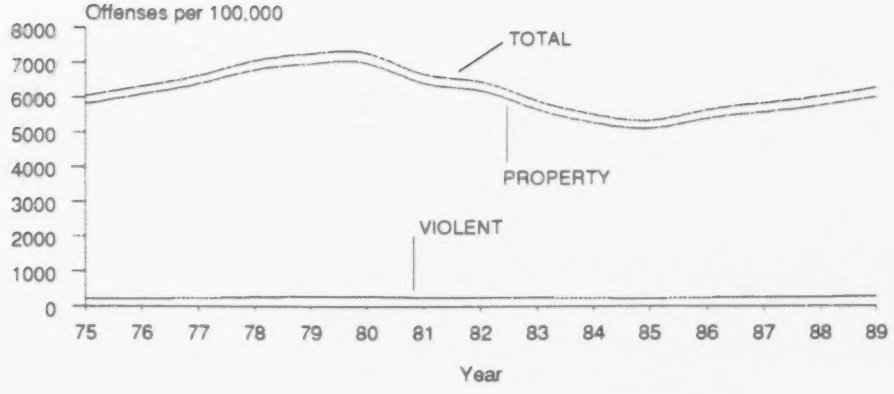
1975-1989



PROPERTY CRIME RATE
- 1975-1989



CRIME RATE TRENDS
1975-1989



MURDER

Definition

Murder, which includes nonnegligent manslaughter, as defined in the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program, is the willful (nonnegligent) killing of one human being by another. (The term "nonnegligent manslaughter" is not used in Hawaii.)

The classification of this offense, as for all other Crime Index offenses, is based solely on police investigation as opposed to the determination of a court, medical examiner, coroner, jury, or other judicial body. Not included in the count for this offense classification are deaths caused by negligence, suicide, or accident; justifiable homicides; and attempts to murder or assaults to murder, which are scored as aggravated assaults.

Highlights

- The number of homicides known to Hawaii law enforcement agencies increased to 53 in 1989 from 45 in 1988, a change of 18 percent.
- The risk of being murdered in Hawaii in 1989 was approximately 5 in 100,000.
- The use of handguns and firearms in murder decreased from 40 percent in 1988 to 32 percent in 1989.

Trends

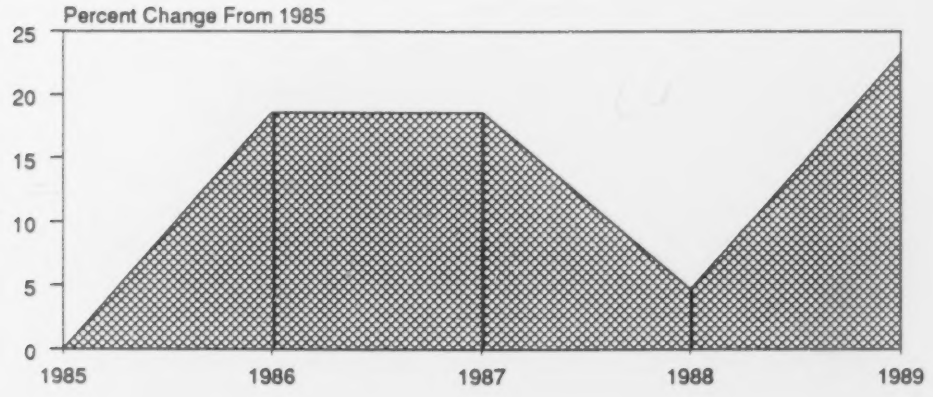
Year	Number of Offenses	Rate Per 100,000 Population
1988	45	4.1
1989	53	4.8
Percent Change	17.8	17.1

Fifty-three murders were reported to Hawaii law enforcement agencies in 1989, an increase of 18 percent from the 1988 total of 45. Forty-three of the homicides occurred in the City and County of Honolulu, a substantial increase from 28 in 1988. Hawaii County reported 7 homicides, a decrease of almost 50 percent from the 1988 figure. Maui County reported 2 homicides in 1989, up from 1 reported in 1988. Kauai reported one homicide in 1989, down from 3 reported in 1988.

The following graph shows an increase in murders since 1985. Murders increased in 1989 for the first time since 1986. Since 1975, reported murders were highest in 1980, at 84, and were lowest in 1982, at 31. Thirty-four murders were reported in 1984. The 1985 count of 43 was the third lowest since 1975.

MURDER (1985-1989)

UP 23.3%



Risk

The risk of being murdered in Hawaii in 1989 was 4.8 per 100,000 resident population, which was roughly half the rate for the nation (8.4) and about half the rate for the Western States (8.5) in 1988.

The 1989 rate for Hawaii increased 17 percent from 1988's risk of 4.1 per 100,000.

Sixty-eight percent of the murder victims were between the ages of 20 and 49, inclusive. The average age was 30 years. Seventy percent of the victims were males.

Thirty-two percent of the victims were killed by firearms. This compares with 40 percent in 1988. (Nationally in 1988, 61 percent were killed by firearms.) Fifty-five percent knew their assailants. The offender was a spouse or relative in 15 percent and a friend or an acquaintance in 40 percent of the murders.

The table below shows percentages of murders by month. The greatest monthly proportion of homicides in 1989 was reported in June. In 1988, Hawaii reported the most homicides in April, whereas the national peak occurred in August.

MURDERS BY MONTH
(Percent of annual total)

Month	Hawaii 1989	Hawaii 1988	U.S. 1988
January	3.8	8.9	8.2
February	3.8	4.4	7.2
March	13.2	4.4	7.7
April	7.5	17.8	7.7
May	5.7	4.4	7.8
June	18.9	4.4	7.7
July	15.1	2.2	8.9
August	7.5	15.6	9.5
September	9.4	6.7	8.9
October	7.5	13.3	8.9
November	1.9	6.7	8.2
December	5.7	11.1	9.2

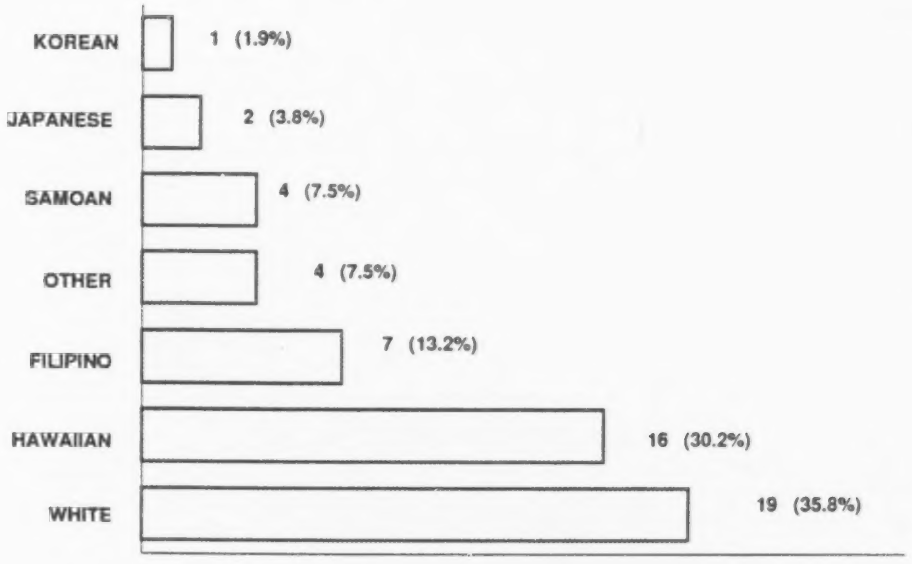
Arrests

Please note that arrest figures may include arrests for offenses committed in previous years, as a suspect may be arrested months after an offense has been reported. This assumption also applies to all other arrest data presented in this report.

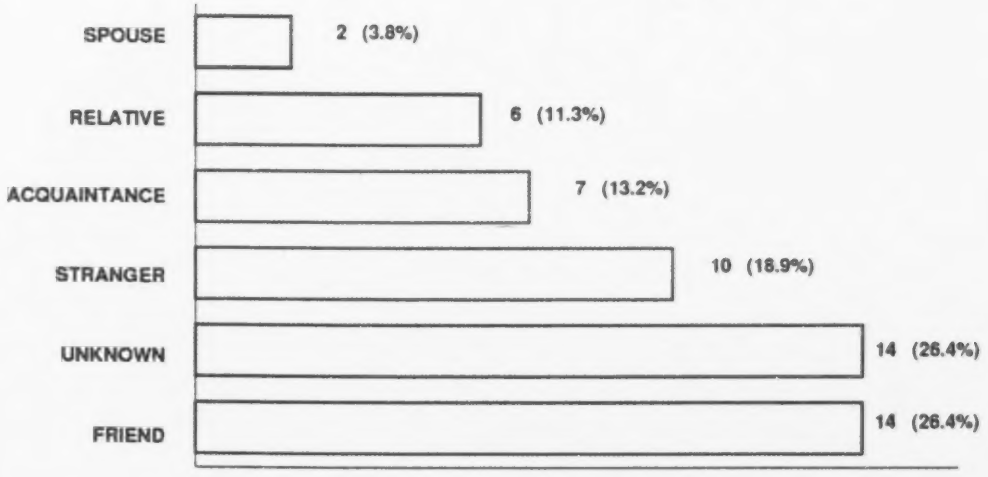
In 1989, 60 arrests were made for murder, compared to 36 in 1988. This is an increase of 67 percent.

Four juveniles were arrested for murder. Over three-fourths, 78 percent, of the arrestees were 20 to 39 years of age. All but four were male.

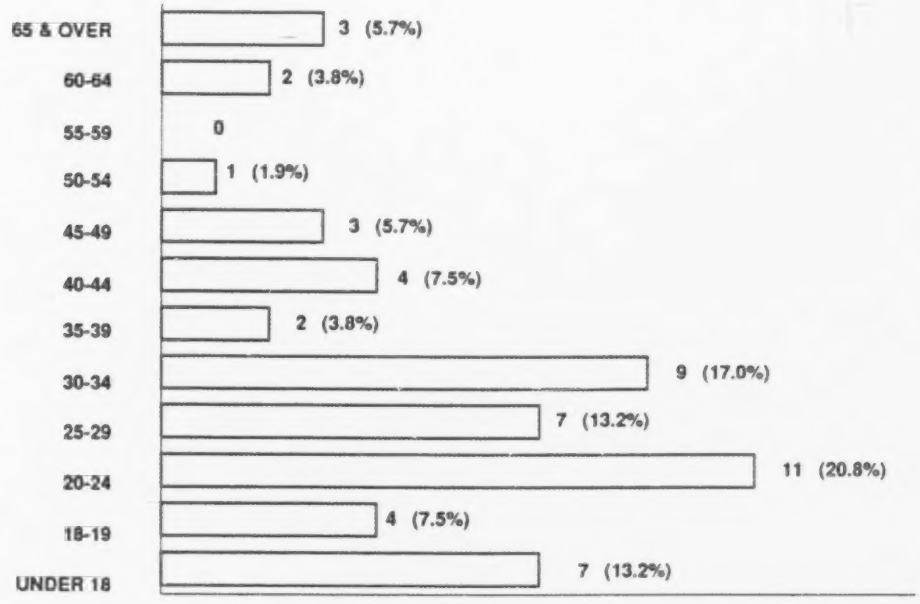
MURDER VICTIM CHARACTERISTICS
DISTRIBUTION OF VICTIMS BY RACE
1989



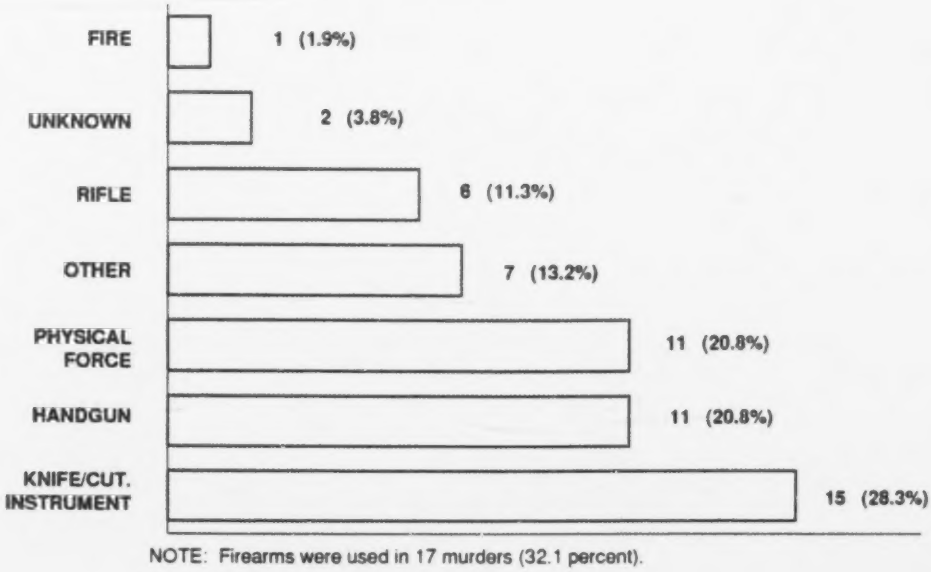
MURDER VICTIM CHARACTERISTICS
RELATIONSHIP OF VICTIM TO OFFENDER
1989



MURDER VICTIM CHARACTERISTICS
DISTRIBUTION OF VICTIMS BY AGE
1989



MURDER
TYPE OF WEAPON USED
1989



NOTE: Firearms were used in 17 murders (32.1 percent).

FORCIBLE RAPE

Definition

Forcible rape, as defined in the UCR Program, is the carnal knowledge of a female forcibly and against her will. Assaults or attempts to commit rape by force or threat of force are also included; however, statutory rape (without force) and other sex offenses are not included in this category.

Highlights

- The total number of rapes reported to law enforcement agencies rose 40 percent from 355 reported in 1988 to 496 in 1989.
- The risk of being raped in Hawaii in 1989 was 91 per 100,000 women.

Trends

Year	Number of Offenses	Rate Per 100,000 Population
1988	355	32.5
1989	496	44.6
Percent Change	39.7	37.2

Rapes reported in Hawaii increased 40 percent from 355 in 1988 to 496 in 1989. Rapes increased in the City and County of Honolulu from 283 in 1988 to 412 in 1989. Hawaii and Kauai counties also registered increases of 23 to 33 and 17 to 22, respectively. However, the number of rapes in Maui County decreased from 32 in 1988 to 29 in 1989.

The graph on the following page shows that over the past five years, reported rape generally increased from the 1985 level. Although rapes declined in 1988, the 1989 increase was so substantial that the number of rapes reported in 1989 exceeded the previous peak reporting, which occurred in 1987, by 26 percent.

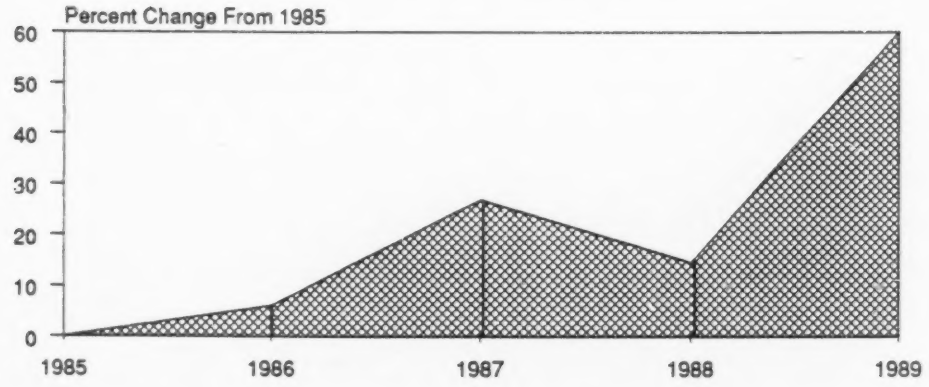
Risk

According to the UCR definition of rape, only women can be victims. Therefore reported rapes per 100,000 females is used as the indicator of risk. The risk of being raped in Hawaii in 1989 was 91 per 100,000 women, above both the 1988 national rate of 73 per 100,000 and the Western States' rate of 81. Hawaii's 1989 rate increased 37 percent from 66 in 1988.

In 1989 the total number of reported rapes was comprised of 464 completed acts (93.5 percent) and 32 attempts (6.5 percent). In 1988, 302 completed acts accounted for 85 percent of the total reported.

FORCIBLE RAPE (1985-1989)

UP 60.0%



In 1989 in Hawaii, rapes were reported most often in October. In 1988, reports of rape peaked in June and October in Hawaii, and in July in the nation.

RAPES BY MONTH
(Percent of annual total)

Month	Hawaii 1989	Hawaii 1988	U.S. 1988
January	4.8	9.6	7.4
February	5.4	8.5	7.3
March	3.6	7.6	8.0
April	7.7	5.9	8.0
May	7.5	8.7	9.0
June	5.0	10.1	8.7
July	7.9	6.5	9.9
August	10.7	9.6	9.8
September	11.5	7.0	9.0
October	14.9	10.1	8.4
November	10.7	7.3	7.6
December	10.3	9.0	6.8

Arrests

The number of arrests for rape increased by 15 percent, from 138 in 1988 to 159 in 1989.

Of the 159 arrested in 1989, 89 percent were adults and all but one were males. Eleven percent of those arrested for rape were juveniles between 13 and 17 years of age, 5 percent were 18 or 19 years old, 40 percent were 20-29, 26 percent were 30-39, and 11 percent were 40-49.

ROBBERY

Definition

Robbery is the taking of, or attempt to take, anything of value from the care, custody, or control of a person or persons by force, by threat of force or violence, or by putting the victim in fear.

Highlights

- Reported robberies increased by 0.7 percent, from 919 in 1988 to 925 in 1989.
- The estimated dollar loss increased by 7.6 percent, from $571,230 to $614,570.
- The average loss was $664, up 6.8 percent from 1988's average of $622.
- The risk of becoming a robbery victim in Hawaii in 1989 was 83.2 per 100,000 (resident population).

Trends

Year	Number of Offenses	Rate Per 100,000 Population
1988	919	84.1
1989	925	83.2
Percent Change	0.7	-1.1

Robberies in Hawaii increased from 919 in 1988 to 925 in 1989, a rise of 0.7 percent. Among the counties, both Hawaii and Maui counties reported increases of about 40 percent, respectively from 33 robberies in 1988 to 47 in 1989, and from 37 offenses in 1988 to 51 in 1989. Kauai's robbery count moved down to 12 in 1989 from 16 in 1988, while the City and County of Honolulu reported 815 robberies, down slightly from the 833 logged in 1988.

Since 1985, robberies reported to Hawaii law enforcement agencies decreased 12 percent. The graph on the following page shows that robberies for 1986 through 1989 have not changed appreciably from the 1985 level.

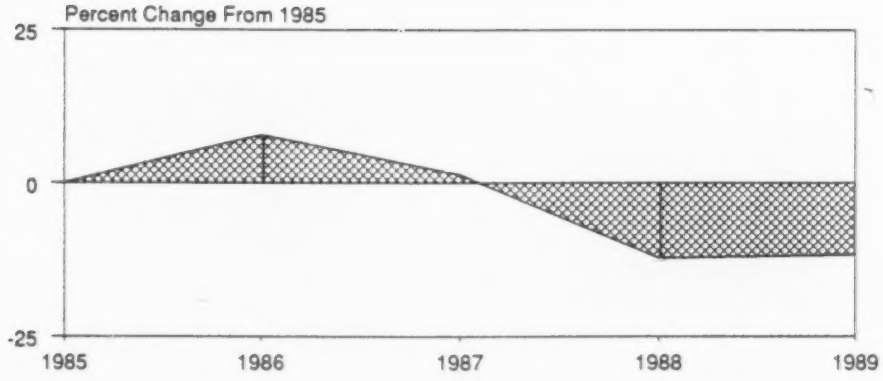
Trend graphs for various types of robbery are presented at the end of this section. The numbers of offenses in 2 categories moved in the same direction in every year from 1986 through 1989. In 1989, convenience store robberies were 30 percent above the 1988 level and had increased 84 percent since 1985. In 1989, miscellaneous robberies decreased 22 percent from the 1988 reporting and were 36 percent below the 1985 level.

There were 57 percent more residential robberies in 1989 than in 1988, and the count of residential robberies was 36 percent greater in 1989 than in 1985. Commercial house robberies were up 23 percent in 1989 but yet remained 5.6 percent below the 1985 level.

The numbers of offenses reported in the 3 remaining categories, bank, highway, and service station robberies, showed small or no changes in 1989.

ROBBERY (1985-1989)

DOWN 11.7%



Risk

The robbery rate in Hawaii in 1989 was 83 per 100,000 population. In 1988, the national robbery rate was 221, and the Western States' rate was 225. Hawaii's 1989 risk was reduced 1.1 percent from the 1988 rate of 84.

Firearms were used in 11 percent of Hawaii's 1989 robberies, down from 14 percent in 1988. Knives or cutting instruments were used in 7.7 percent and strong arm methods in 76 percent of the 1989 incidents, compared to 11 percent and 68 percent, respectively, in 1988. Nationally, 33 percent of 1988's robberies were committed with firearms.

In 1989, the greatest proportion of all robberies in Hawaii was recorded in August. Nationally, December is a heavy month for robbery, with peak reporting in that month observed for four years, 1984, 1985, 1987, and 1988, in the five year period 1984-1988.

ROBBERIES BY MONTH
(Percent of annual total)

Month	Hawaii 1989	Hawaii 1988	U.S. 1988
January	7.9	7.8	8.6
February	8.1	8.9	7.9
March	8.8	7.6	8.0
April	6.1	7.8	7.3
May	6.4	7.2	7.6
June	7.4	7.4	7.6
July	9.2	8.5	8.4
August	10.9	8.7	8.7
September	9.4	9.4	8.7
October	8.4	7.9	9.1
November	9.8	8.4	9.0
December	7.7	10.3	9.2

Arrests

Robbery arrests for 1989 were down 7.6 percent from the 1988 level of 330.

Of the 305 arrests in 1989, males accounted for 89 percent. Juveniles made up 30 percent of the total. Ninety-two percent (all except 25) were between the ages of 10 and 34, inclusive.

Value

The estimated dollar loss rose, from $571,230 in 1988 to $614,570 in 1989, an increase of 7.6 percent. The average loss per incident was up 6.8 percent, from $622 in 1988 to $664 in 1989. Inflation for all urban consumers in Honolulu was 5.8 percent in 1989.

While the average loss from all robberies increased in 1989, average losses in three categories showed substantial decreases.

1. The average amount taken in bank robberies fell dramatically, from $1,209 in 1988 to $502 in 1989. The total amount taken in 1989 was $15,500, down 62 percent from 1988's $41,100.

2. The number of convenience store robberies has steadily increased over the past five years, however, the average loss in this type fell precipitously, from $552 in 1988 to $195 in 1989. The total value lost in convenience store robberies declined 54 percent from 1988's $33,700 to 1989's $15,420.

3. The average loss in service station robberies decreased from $391 in 1988 to $263 in 1989. Total losses were $8,600 and $5,790, respectively.

Smaller decreases in average values taken were reported in two categories in 1989.

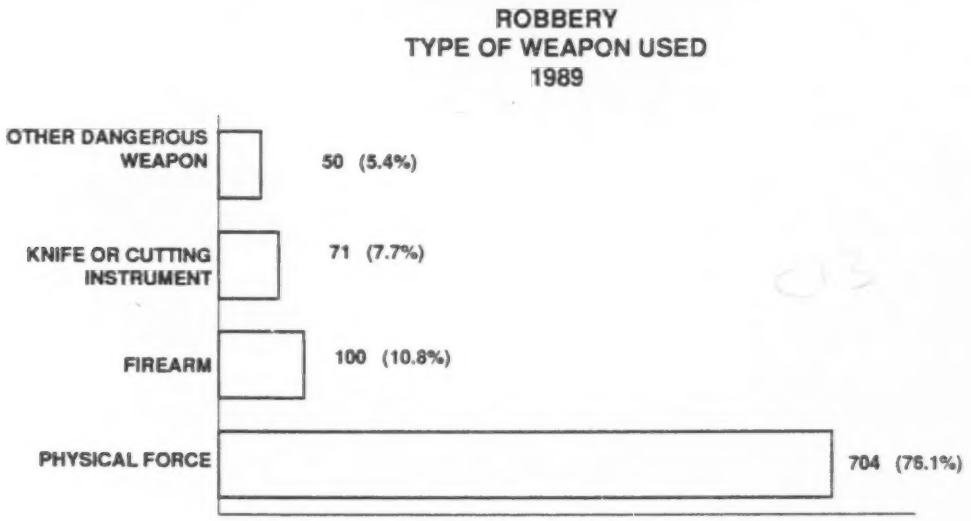
1. Residence robberies, also up sharply in number in 1989, cost their victims 18 percent less per offense; the 1989 mean loss was $709, compared to $866 in 1988. The total value lost increased to $82,280 in 1989 from $64,100 in 1988.

2. The average take in commercial house robberies was almost unchanged, off just 2.9 percent to $704 in 1989 from $725 in 1988. The increase in the number of offenses caused the total loss to increase to $83,040, up from $69,600 in 1988.

A significant increase occurred in the average loss experienced in each of the two remaining categories

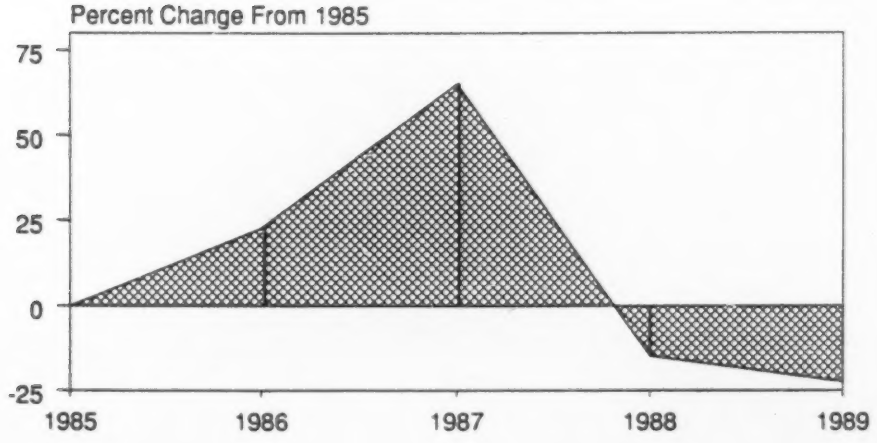
1. The average loss in miscellaneous robberies increased 39 percent to $1,061 in 1989 from $762 in 1988. Total losses for 1989 and 1988 were $276,930 and $256,100, respectively.

2. The average value taken in highway robberies was $455 in 1989, a 37 percent increase from $331 in 1988. Total value lost was $135,560, up from $98,100 in 1988.



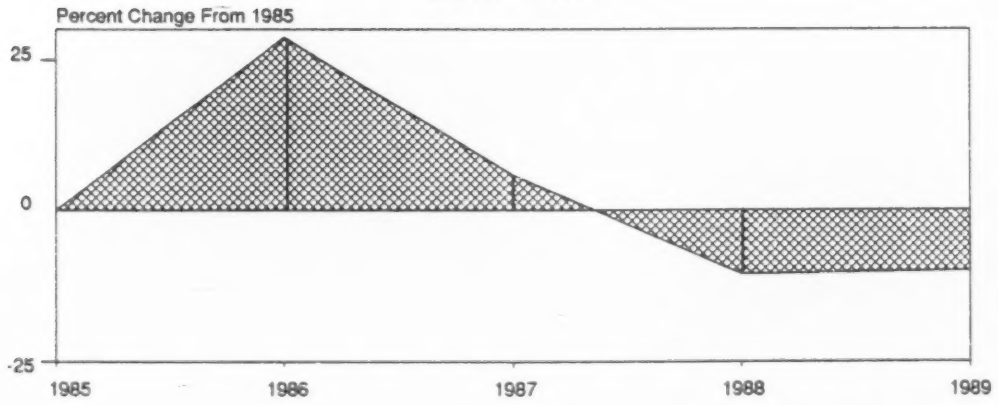
TREND GRAPHS
REPORTED OFFENSES BY TYPE OF ROBBERY

BANK ROBBERY (1985-1989)
DOWN 22.5%



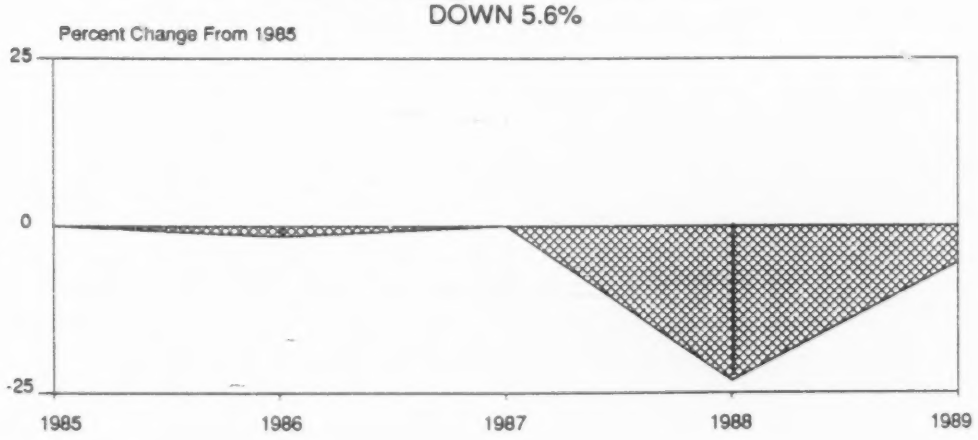
HIGHWAY (1985-1989)

DOWN 10.0%



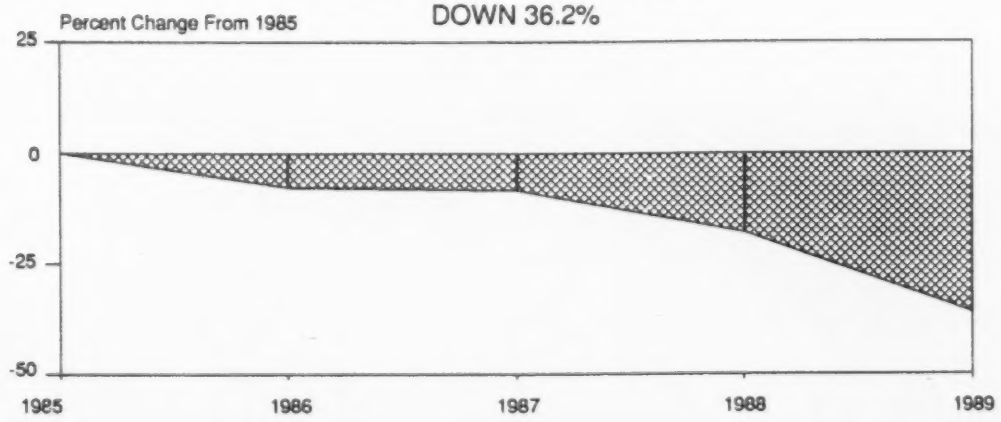
COMMERCIAL HOUSE (1985-1989)

DOWN 5.6%



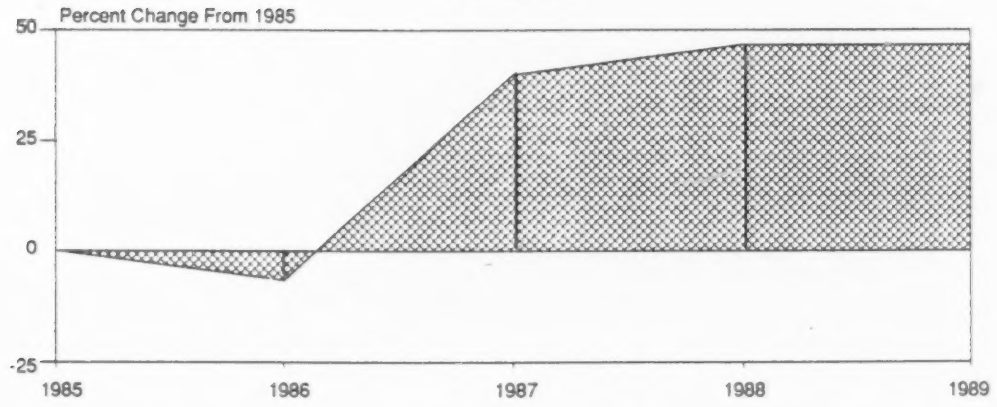
MISCELLANEOUS (1985-1989)

DOWN 36.2%



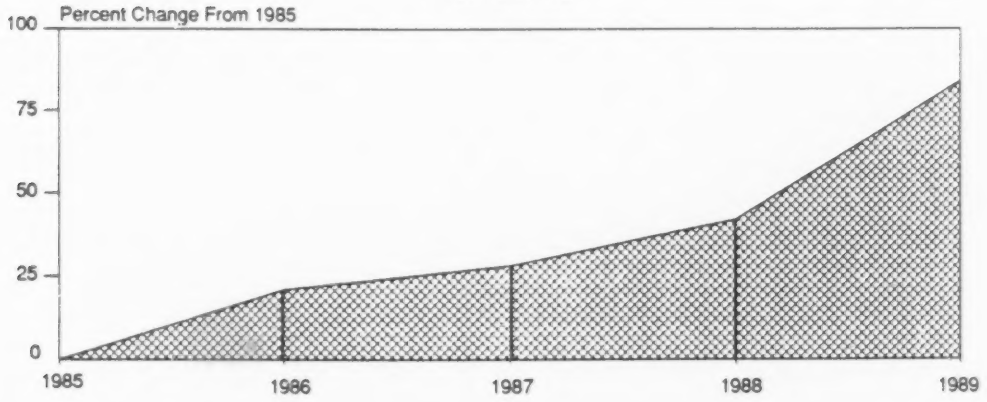
SERVICE STATION (1985-1989)

UP 46.7%



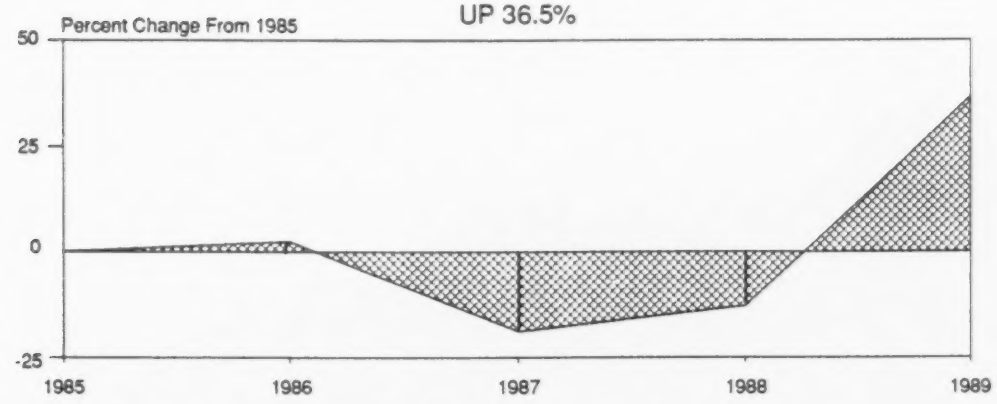
CONVENIENCE STORE (1985-1989)

UP 83.7%



RESIDENTIAL (1985-1989)

UP 36.5%



AGGRAVATED ASSAULT

Definition

Aggravated assault is the unlawful attack by one person upon another for the purpose of inflicting severe or aggravated bodily injury. This type of assault is usually accompanied by the use of a weapon or by means likely to produce death or great bodily harm. Attempts are included since injury need not result when a gun, knife, or other weapon is used which could, and probably would, result in serious personal injury if the crime were successfully completed.

Highlights

- Reported aggravated assaults increased by 2.5 percent in 1989.
- Statewide, there were 138 aggravated assaults per 100,000 residents.
- The 9.7 percent decrease in arrests for aggravated assault did not affect the proportion of arrestees who were juveniles, an estimated 2 out of 10.
- Physical force was the type of weapon most often reported in incidents of aggravated assault in 1989. However, this finding appears to be an artifact due to changes in data collection procedures.

Trends

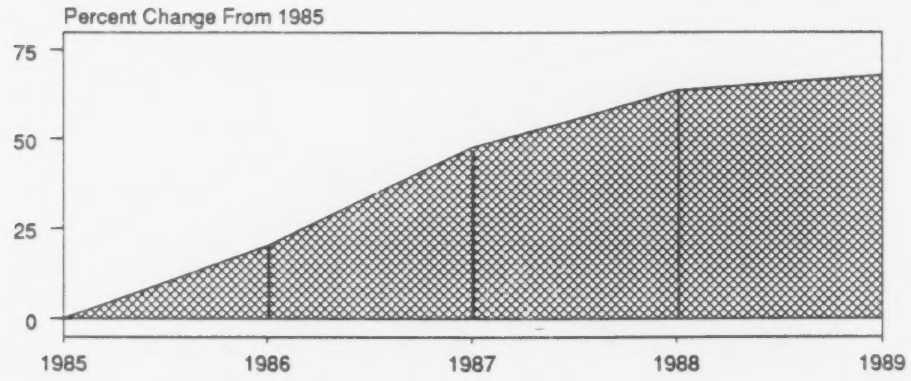
Year	Number of Offenses	Rate Per 100,000 Population
1988	1,492	137.6
1989	1,530	137.6
Percent Change	2.5	0.8

Reported aggravated assaults went up by 2.5 percent from 1,492 offenses in 1988 to 1,530 offenses in 1989. Aggravated assaults decreased by 1.4 percent in Honolulu, from 1,042 in 1988 to 1,027 in 1989, and by 0.8 percent in Maui County, from 265 in 1988 to 263 in 1989. However, aggravated assaults in Hawaii and Kauai counties were up 33 and 22 percent, respectively, from 134 and 51 in 1988 to 178 and 62 in 1989.

The following graph shows a steady increase in aggravated assaults from 1985 to 1989. Over the five-year period, assaults went up by 68 percent.

AGGRAVATED ASSAULT (1985-1989)

UP 67.8%



Risk

In 1988, the national rate for aggravated assault was 370 per 100,000, and the rate for the Western States was 454 per 100,000. These rates were roughly triple Hawaii's 1989 rate of 138 per 100,000.

In 1989, the aggravated assault rate in Hawaii was 138 per 100,000 population, a 0.8 percent rise over the 1988 rate. Maui County reported the highest rate of all the counties, 279 per 100,000 population, while City and County of Honolulu had the lowest, 121 per 100,000.

In 1989, physical force was purportedly used to commit a record 40 percent of the assaults. Firearms were reportedly used in 19 percent of aggravated assaults, and knives or other cutting instruments were used in 16 percent of the offenses. Other dangerous weapons were used 25 percent of the time. (Other dangerous weapons may include blunt objects, poison, acid, etc.) Changes centered on the increased use of physical force in, from 17 percent of the aggravated assaults committed in 1988, to 40 percent of the offenses committed in 1989. The use of weapons classified in each of the 3 remaining categories decreased significantly.

These changes may be largely due to changes in reporting procedures at the Honolulu Police Department. Honolulu attributed 52 percent of its aggravated assaults to physical force while the three neighbor island counties reported between 10 and 19 percent of their assaults in this category. Although the statewide proportion of aggravated assaults committed with physical force increased steadily from 1985 through 1988, by 1988, the proportion had reached just 17 percent. Hence, in the light of the foregoing county analysis, the increase to 40 percent in one year would appear to be the result of changes in reporting procedures.

In 1989, the greatest proportion of aggravated assaults in Hawaii was reported in March and September. In 1988, the greatest proportion was reported in May for Hawaii and in July and August for the nation.

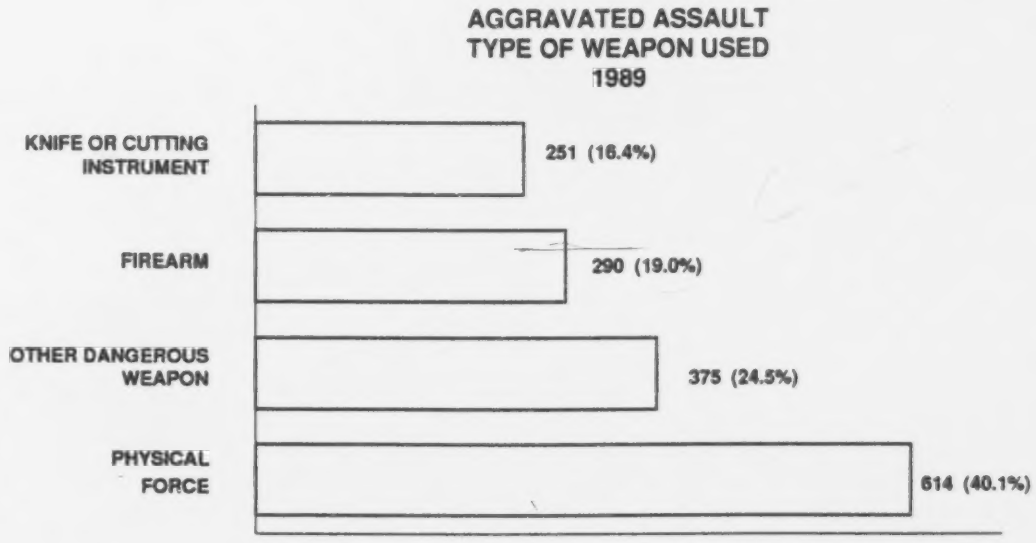
AGGRAVATED ASSAULTS BY MONTH
(Percent of annual total)

Month	Hawaii 1989	Hawaii 1988	U.S. 1988
January	7.5	7.6	7.2
February	7.5	7.2	7.0
March	9.5	8.9	7.9
April	8.4	8.0	8.1
May	9.2	10.1	8.9
June	9.0	9.3	9.0
July	7.1	9.3	9.8
August	6.7	9.2	9.8
September	9.5	8.2	9.0
October	8.5	7.4	8.4
November	8.2	7.2	7.5
December	9.0	7.6	7.5

Arrests

Arrests for aggravated assaults decreased by 9.7 percent from 720 in 1988 to 650 in 1989. Juvenile arrests inched up to 115 in 1989 from 114 in 1988. The proportion of total arrests accounted for by juveniles remained at roughly 2 out of 10.

Juveniles 13-17 years of age comprised 16 percent of the arrestees, while the 18 and 19 year-olds accounted for 8.8 percent of the arrests. The age group 20-24 accounted for 20 percent of those arrested and 25-29 year-olds accounted for 17 percent. The age group 30-34 comprised 16 percent of the arrestees, while the age group 35-39 accounted for 9.5 percent. Hence 87 percent of the arrestees were 13-39 years of age. Females comprised 11 percent of those arrested for aggravated assault.



BURGLARY

Definition

The Uniform Crime Reporting Program defines burglary as the unlawful entry of a structure to commit a felony or theft. The use of force to gain entry is not required to classify an offense as burglary. Burglary is categorized into three subclassifications: forcible entry, unlawful entry where no force is used, and attempted forcible entry where no entry occurs.

Highlights

- Reported burglaries increased by 8.8 percent in 1989.
- Residential burglaries comprised 67 percent of all burglaries.
- The average dollar loss per burglary was $1,147.
- Arrests for burglary decreased by 12 percent.

Trends

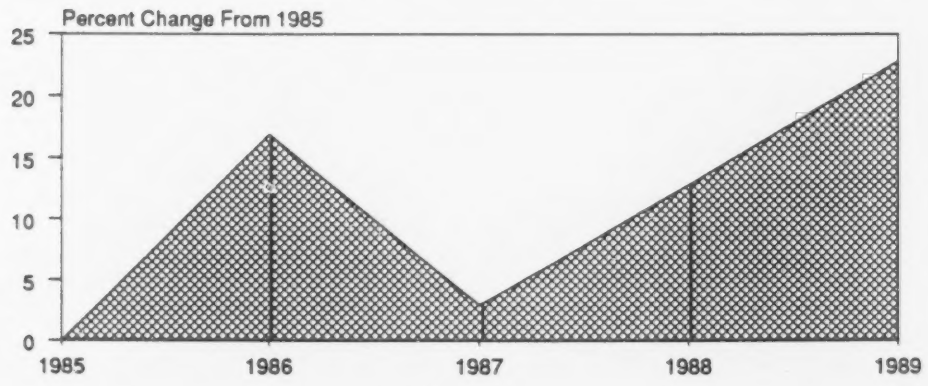
Year	Number of Offenses	Rate Per 100,000 Population
1988	13,726	1,255.8
1989	14,939	1,343.4
Percent Change	8.8	7.0

Reported burglaries rose by 8.8 percent from 13,726 in 1988 to 14,939 in 1989. Burglaries went up by 8.9 percent in the City and County of Honolulu, by 16 percent in Hawaii County, by 4.4 percent in Maui County, and by 5.5 percent in Kauai County.

The following graph presents the percent change in reported burglaries for each year compared to 1985. The number of burglaries fluctuated from 1985 to 1989, but overall, burglaries increased by 23 percent.

BURGLARY (1985-1989)

UP 22.8%



Risk

Nationally in 1988, the burglary rate was 1,309 per 100,000, and for Western States, it was 1,461 per 100,000. Hence, Hawaii's 1989 rate exceeded the 1988 national average by 2.6 percent, yet the States's 1989 rate remained 8.0 percent below the 1988 average for the Western States.

The burglary rate per 100,000 population in Hawaii went up by 7.0 percent from 1,256 in 1988 to 1,343 in 1989. It was highest in Maui County, at 2,087 per 100,000 population. The City and County of Honolulu reported the lowest rate, 1,259 per 100,000.

Of all burglaries, 67 percent were residential. The chance of a household being burglarized is 3 in 100, based on an estimate of 349,885 households.

Most of the residential burglaries occurred during the day while more of the nonresidential burglaries took place at night. (NOTE: Because the hour when some burglaries are committed is unknown, nonresidential burglaries known to have occurred at night did not constitute a majority of all the nonresidential burglaries.)

In 1989, the proportions of burglaries attributed to the three types of entry changed appreciably. Over the previous four years, from 1985 through 1988, forcible entry accounted for 71 percent of the reported burglaries, while only 50 percent of the 1989 offenses were assigned to this category. During 1985-1988, 8.5 percent of the burglary reports were for attempted forcible entry, while, in 1989, 32 percent of the offenses were classified as attempted forcible entry.

These changes may again reflect changes in record keeping practices at the Honolulu Police Department. However, the situation is more complex than it was in the case of aggravated assault. Forcible entry accounted for 56 percent of the 1989 burglaries reported in the three neighbor island counties, while Honolulu registered 48 percent of its burglaries in this largest category. However, the neighbor island counties reported 37 percent of their burglaries in the "unlawful entry, no force" category and 7.5 percent as "attempted forcible entry", while Honolulu registered just 10 percent of its offenses as "unlawful entry, no force" and 41 percent as "attempted forcible entry."

In 1989, the greatest proportions of burglaries in Hawaii, 9.2 percent, were reported in October and November. In the preceding year, the greatest proportion of burglaries was reported as 9.4 percent in Hawaii in October and as 9.3 percent nationally in August.

BURGLARIES BY MONTH
(Percent of annual total)

Month	Hawaii 1989	Hawaii 1988	U.S. 1988
January	8.2	8.2	8.4
February	7.3	7.7	7.8
March	8.6	7.9	8.1
April	7.1	7.7	7.5
May	8.3	8.6	8.1
June	7.9	7.8	8.0
July	7.9	8.1	8.8
August	8.7	8.3	9.3
September	8.9	8.6	8.6
October	9.2	9.4	8.5
November	9.2	9.1	8.4
December	8.6	8.8	8.5

Arrests

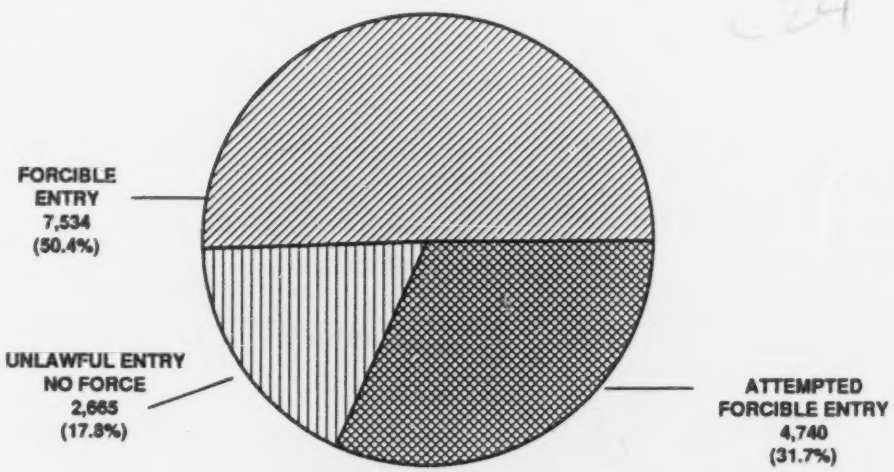
Arrests for burglary decreased 12 percent from 2,055 in 1988 to 1,810 in 1989. Arrests of females were reduced by 1.8 percent, while male arrests declined 13 percent. The majority of arrestees, 91 percent, were male.

In 1989, the proportion of arrestees who were juveniles increased from 50 percent to 57 percent. While juvenile arrests were almost unchanged at 1,032, up 0.8 percent from 1,024 in 1988, adult arrests were down 25 percent to 778 in 1989 from 1,031 in 1988.

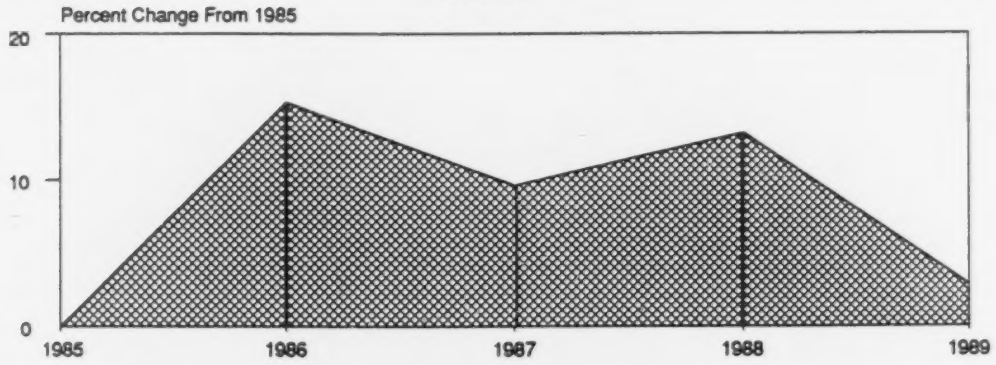
Value

The total dollar loss due to burglaries increased by 16 percent. The average value per offense in 1989 was $1,147 while, in 1988, the average was $1,074.

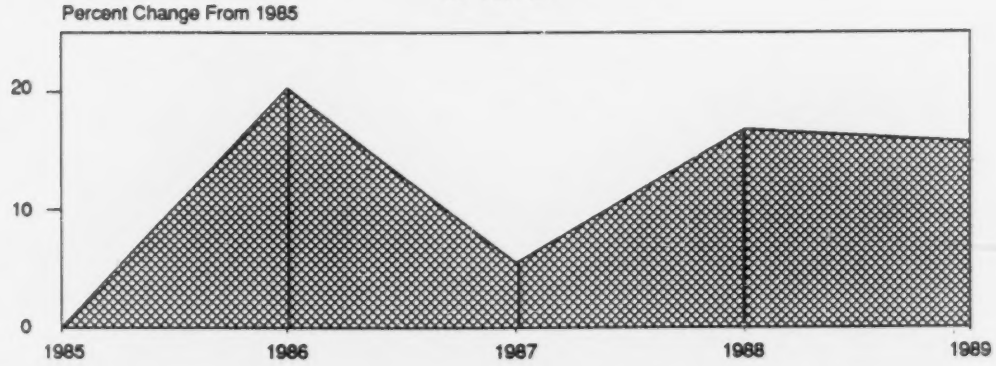
BURGLARY BY TYPE OF ENTRY
1989



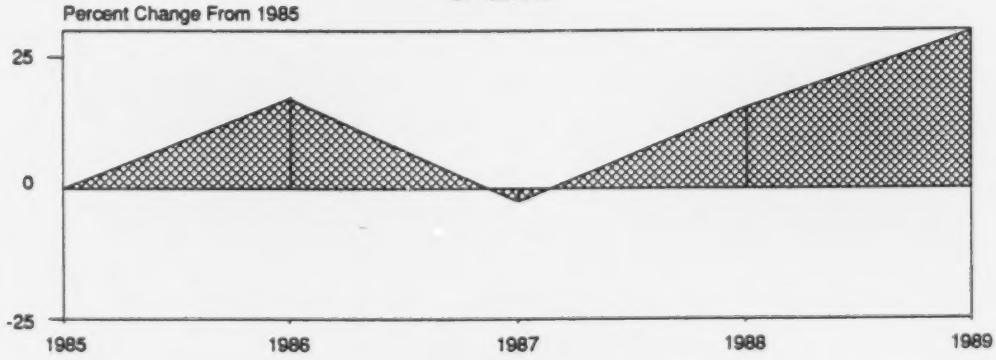
TREND GRAPHS
REPORTED BURGLARIES BY TIME AND LOCATION
RESIDENCE - NIGHT (1985-1989)
UP 2.8%



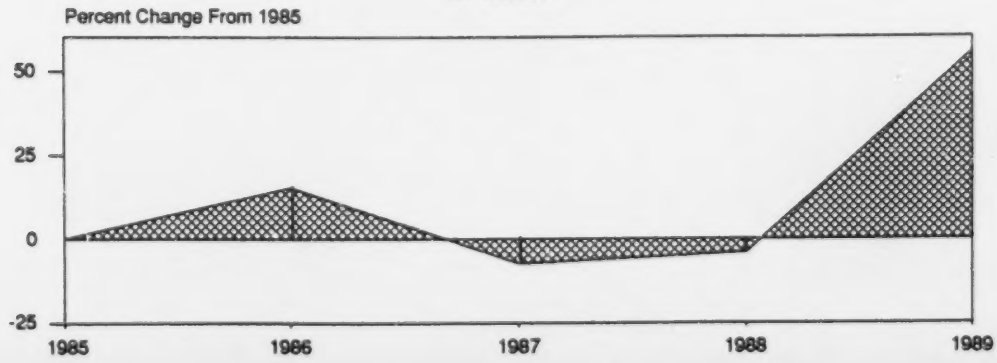
RESIDENCE - DAY (1985-1989)
UP 15.7%



NON-RESIDENCE - NIGHT (1985-1989)
UP 29.6%



NON-RESIDENCE - DAY (1985-1989)
UP 55.5%



LARCENY-THEFT

Definition

Larceny-theft is the unlawful taking, carrying, leading, or riding away of property from the possession or constructive possession of another. It includes crimes such as shoplifting, pocket-picking, purse-snatching, thefts from motor vehicles, thefts of motor vehicle parts and accessories, bicycle thefts, etc., in which no use of force, violence, or fraud occurs. In the Uniform Crime Reporting Program, this crime category does not include embezzlement, "con" games, forgery, or worthless checks. Motor vehicle theft is also excluded from this category, as it is a separate Crime Index offense.

Highlights

- Reported larceny-thefts in Hawaii rose by 5.4 percent in 1989.
- The 1989 larceny-theft rate in Hawaii increased by 3.6 percent over the 1988 rate, from 4,112 per 100,000 to 4,260 per 100,000 population.
- The average dollar loss in 1989 was up 12 percent to $579 per larceny-theft.
- The category for which the greatest value of property stolen was reported was "Thefts from Buildings," with a value of $7,191,210.

Trends

Year	Number of Offenses	Rate Per 100,000 Population
1988	44,946	4,112.2
1989	47,374	4,260.3
Percent Change	5.4	3.6

Reported larceny-thefts increased by 5.4 percent from 44,946 in 1988 to 47,374 in 1989. Larceny-theft went up by 6.1 percent in the City and County of Honolulu, by 14 percent in Hawaii County, and by 11 percent in Kauai County. There was a decrease of 8.4 percent in Maui County.

Statewide, the numbers of purse-snatchings, shoplifting offenses, thefts from motor vehicles, and thefts from buildings rose by 13 percent, 1.8 percent, 9.6 percent, and 4.9 percent. The value of property stolen in purse-snatchings rose by 16 percent, and the value of property shoplifted went up by 3.8 percent. The value of goods stolen from motor vehicles increased by 23 percent; however, the value of property stolen from buildings decreased by 9.6 percent.

Reported thefts from coin-operated machines went up 18 percent and the value of property lost in this type increased 60 percent.

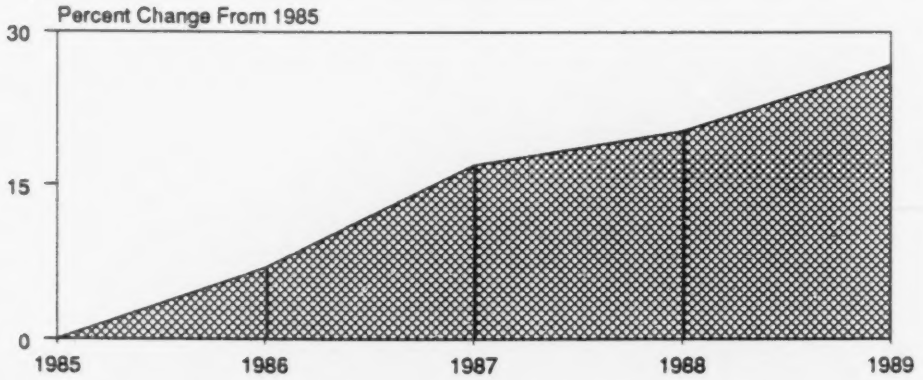
The numbers of pocket-pickings, thefts of motor vehicle parts and accessories, and bicycle thefts decreased in 1989 by 25 percent, 21 percent, and 14 percent, respectively. The values of property stolen decreased by 35 percent, 21 percent, and 11 percent, respectively.

There was a 40 percent increase in all other thefts and an 81 percent increase in the value of property stolen in this category. Among the neighbor island counties, offenses were up 12 percent, and values taken were up 34 percent. Hence, a large proportion of the statewide increases may be due to the changes in record keeping practices in the City and County of Honolulu.

The following graph shows the percentage change in the total number of larceny-thefts for each year since 1985. Larceny-thefts have increased steadily since 1985. The percentage increase over the five-year period was 27 percent.

LARCENY-THEFT (1985-1989)

UP 26.8%



Risk

The larceny-theft rate per 100,000 population increased by 3.6 percent in 1989. Maui County had the highest rate of all the counties, 4,853 per 100,000. Kauai County's was the lowest, a rate of 3,738 per 100,000.

In 1988, the national rate was 3,135 per 100,000, and the rate for the Western States was 3,642 per 100,000. Hawaii's 1989 rate, 4,260 per 100,000, was 36 percent higher than the 1988 national rate and 17 percent higher than the 1988 rate for the Western States. The fact that Hawaii's larceny-theft rate was higher than the national rate by more than 20 percent is typical of the trend throughout the 1980s. Since the beginning of the decade, Hawaii's rate has ranged from 22 percent to 50 percent higher than the national rate. The state's higher rate of migration and tourism may present circumstances leading to greater opportunity for the commission of larceny-theft.

Based on 1988 registration data, the chances of having a bicycle stolen are about 20 in 1,000, and the chances of having something stolen from a passenger automobile are about 16 in 1,000.

The greatest monthly proportion of larceny-thefts in Hawaii in 1989 was reported as 9.1 percent in August. In 1988, the greatest proportion in Hawaii was also 9.1 percent reported in July, and the greatest proportion in the nation, 9.5 percent, was reported in August.

LARCENY-THEFTS BY MONTH
(Percent of annual total)

Month	Hawaii 1989	Hawaii 1988	U.S. 1988
January	8.5	8.0	7.6
February	7.2	8.1	7.5
March	8.6	8.6	8.2
April	8.0	7.5	7.8
May	7.9	7.9	8.3
June	8.1	8.2	8.5
July	8.7	9.1	9.0
August	9.1	8.7	9.5
September	8.0	7.8	8.5
October	8.8	8.4	8.7
November	8.3	8.7	8.2
December	8.6	8.9	8.3

Arrests

Arrests for larceny-thefts decreased by 2.1 percent from 7,983 in 1988 to 7,815 in 1989.

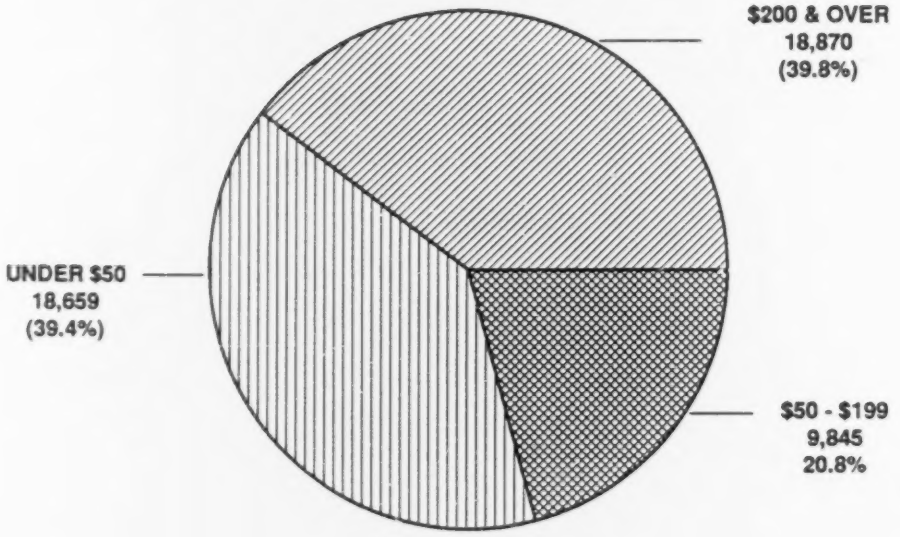
Most of the arrestees, 70 percent, were males, as compared to 69 percent in 1988.

The proportion of arrestees that were adults rose from 55 percent in 1988 to 58 percent in 1989. In 1989, 10 percent of the arrestees were 18-20 years of age.

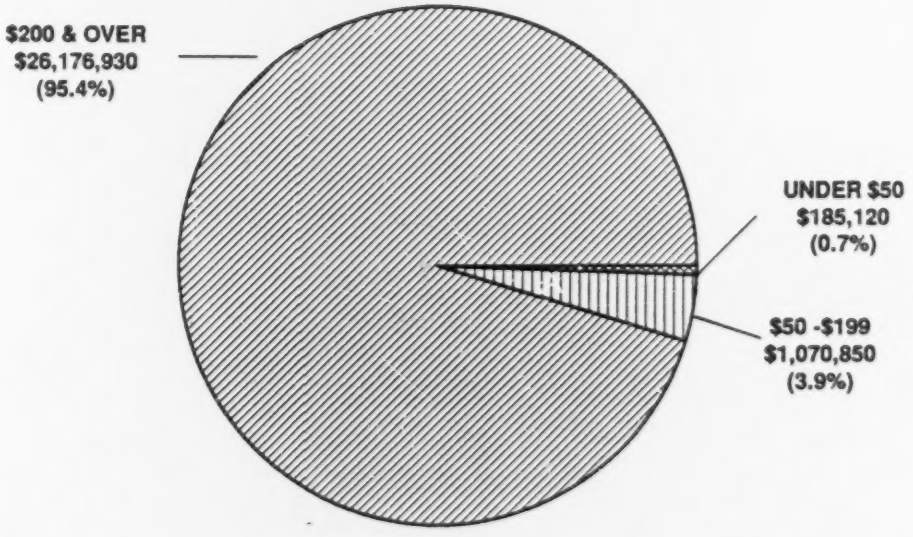
Value

In 1989, the average dollar loss due to larceny-theft was $579. This reflects a 12 percent increase from $516 in 1988.

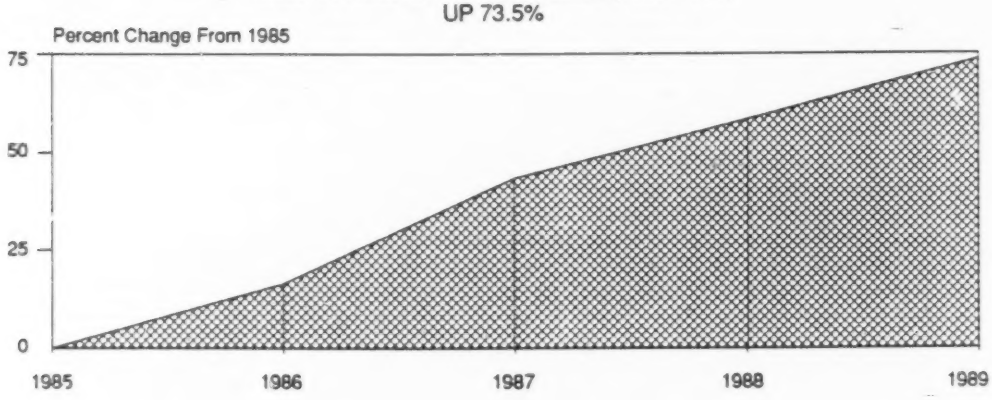
LARCENY - THEFT OFFENSES
1989



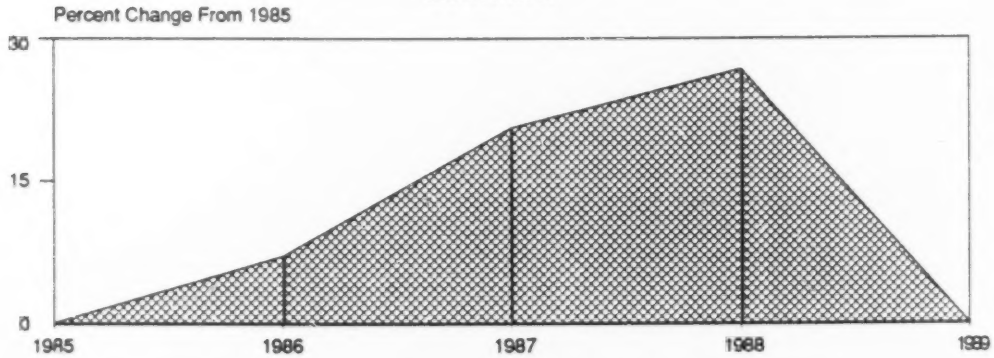
VALUE OF PROPERTY STOLEN BY CLASSIFICATION
1989



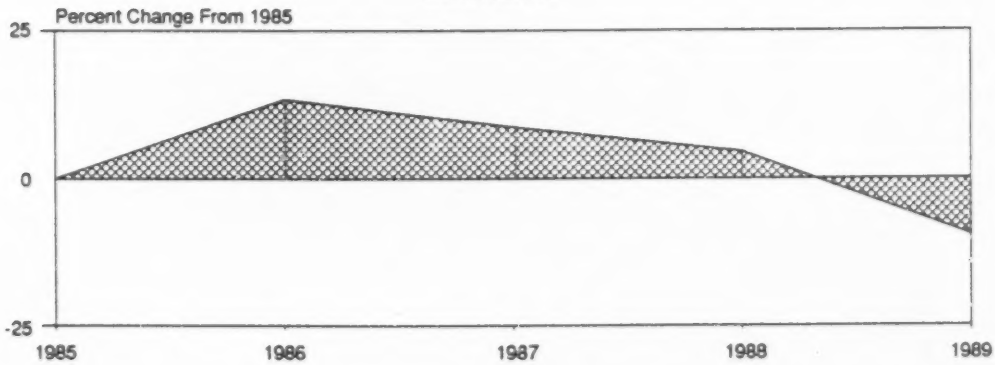
TREND GRAPHS
REPORTED OFFENSES BY TYPE OF THEFT
THEFT FROM MOTOR VEHICLES (1985-1989)
UP 73.5%



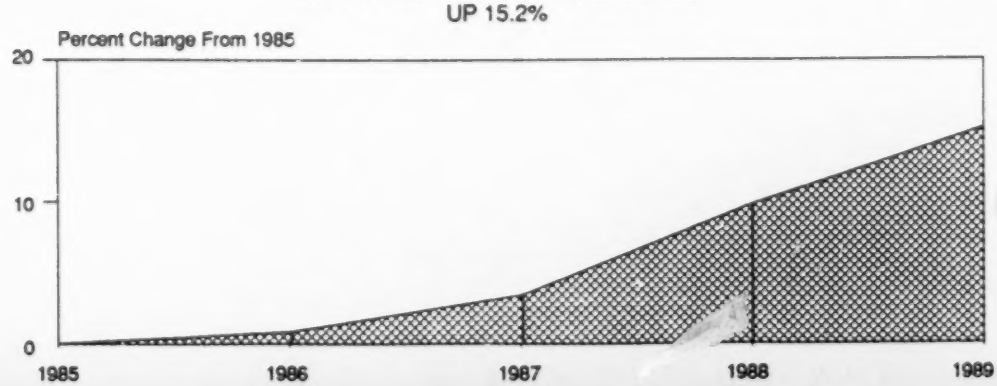
THEFT OF MOTOR VEHICLE ACCESS./PARTS (1985-1989)
DOWN 0.1%



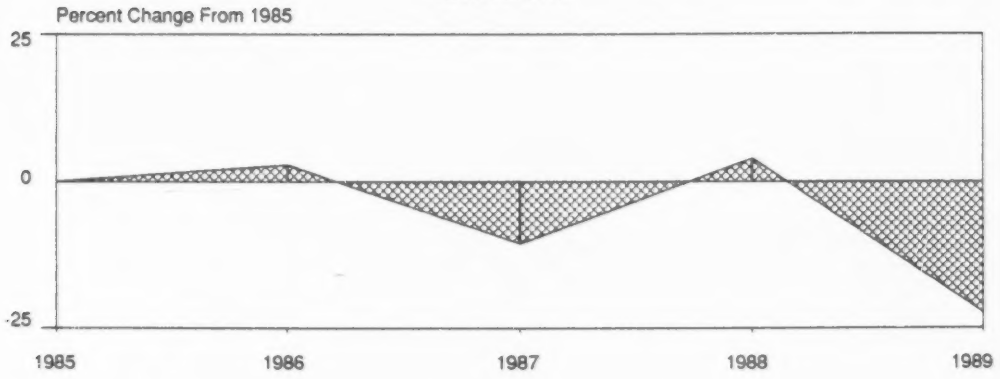
THEFT OF BICYCLES (1985-1989)
DOWN 9.7%



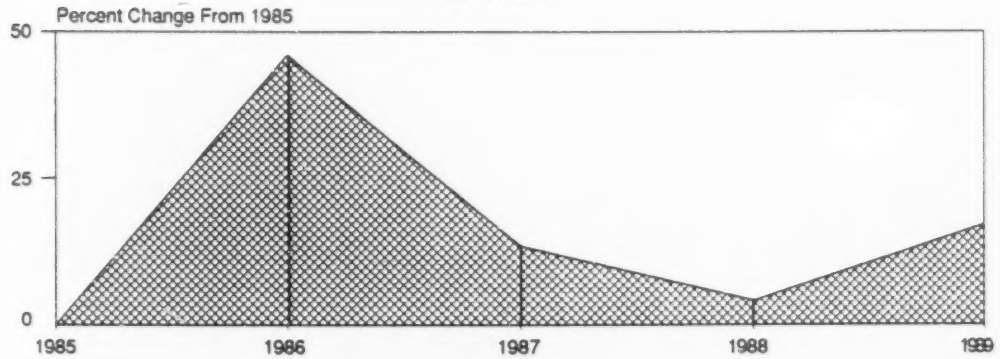
THEFT FROM BUILDINGS (1985-1989)
UP 15.2%



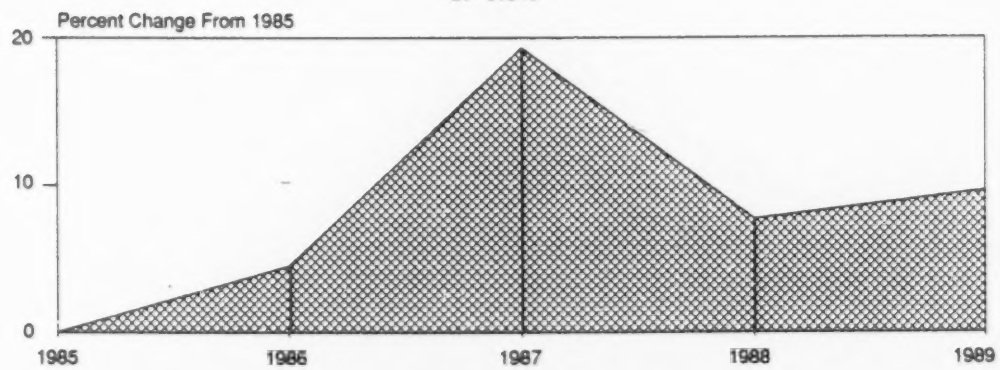
POCKET-PICKING (1985-1989)
DOWN 22.4%



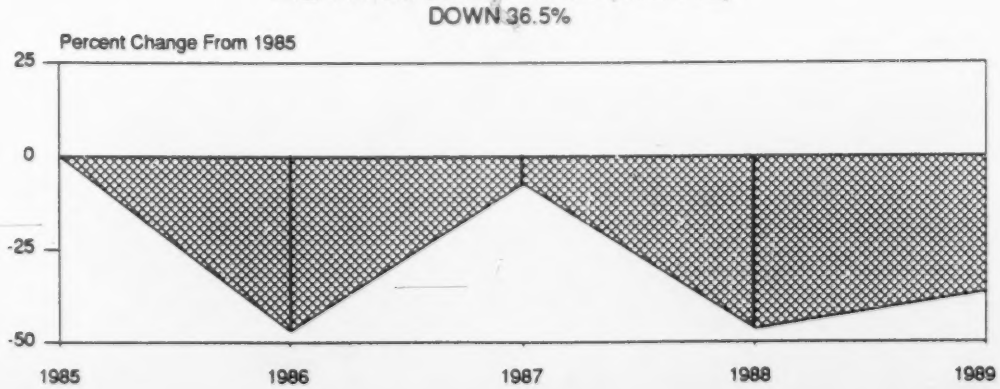
PURSE-SNATCHING (1985-1989)
UP 17.0%



SHOPLIFTING (1985-1989)
UP 9.6%



THEFT FROM COIN OP. MACH. (1985-1989)
DOWN 36.5%



MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT

Definition

In Uniform Crime Reporting, motor vehicle theft is defined as the theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle. This definition excludes the taking of a motor vehicle for temporary use by those persons having lawful access.

Highlights

- Reported motor vehicle thefts statewide rose by 11 percent in 1989.
- The chance of having an automobile stolen in Hawaii was about 5 in 1,000 passenger vehicles.
- Arrests for motor vehicle theft went up by 17 percent in 1989.
- Juveniles made up 50 percent of the arrestees; 12 percent of the arrestees were 18-19 years old.

Trends

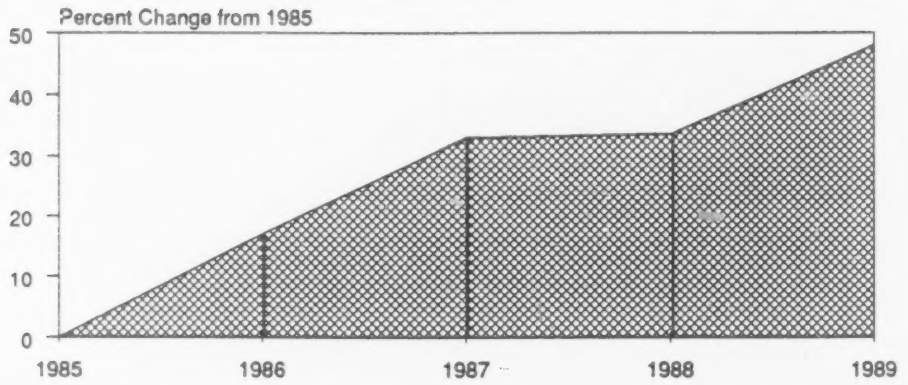
Year	Number of Offenses	Rate Per 100,000 Population
1988	3,978	364.0
1989	4,410	396.6
Percent Change	10.9	9.0

Reported motor vehicle thefts increased by 11 percent from 3,978 in 1988 to 4,410 in 1989. Motor vehicle theft increased by 31 percent in Hawaii County, by 11 percent in the City and County of Honolulu, and by 11 percent in Kauai County. However, there was a decrease of 5.4 percent in Maui County.

The following graph shows a steady increase in the number of reported motor vehicle thefts from 1985 to 1989. Over the five-year period, motor vehicle theft rose by 48 percent.

MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT (1985-1989)

UP 48.0%



Risk

In 1988, the national rate per 100,000 was 583, while for the Western States, the rate was 711. Hawaii's rate in 1989 was 397 per 100,000, lower than both the national and the Western States' rates.

The number of reported motor vehicle thefts per 100,000 population increased by 9.0 percent to 397 per 100,000 in 1989. Honolulu reported the highest county rate per 100,000 population, 424, while Kauai County reported the lowest rate, 270.

The chance of having an automobile stolen in Hawaii was about 5 in 1,000 cars. This figure is based on 1988 registrations of passenger cars. In 1989, more motor vehicle thefts were reported in May than in any other month, as compared to November in 1988. Nationally, in 1988, the greatest proportion of motor vehicle thefts was reported in August.

MOTOR VEHICLE THEFTS BY MONTH
(Percent of annual total)

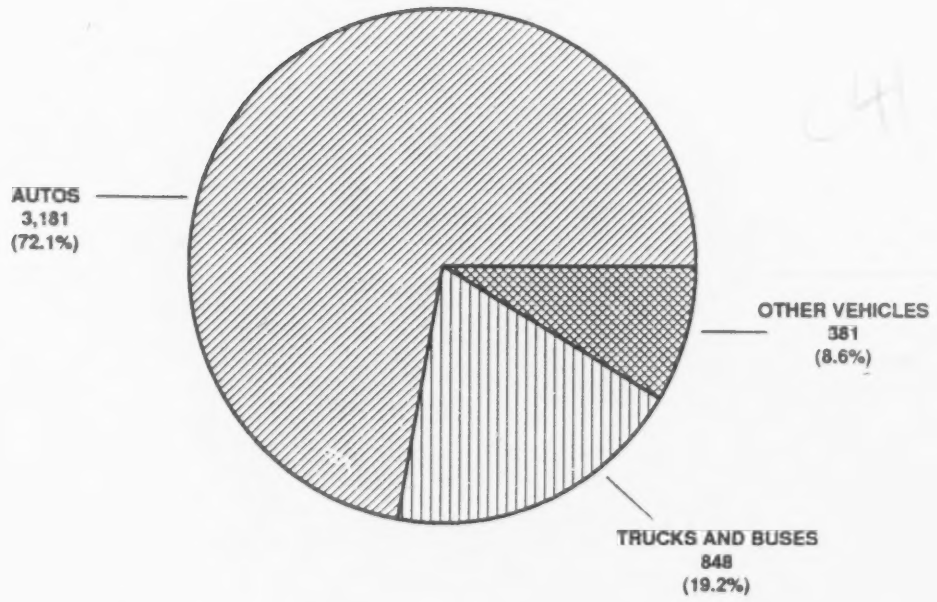
Month	Hawaii 1989	Hawaii 1988	U.S. 1988
January	8.4	9.3	8.0
February	6.6	7.8	7.6
March	8.3	8.6	7.9
April	7.4	6.2	7.4
May	10.3	8.6	7.8
June	9.2	7.1	8.0
July	9.3	8.9	8.8
August	8.5	7.3	9.4
September	8.4	7.5	8.7
October	7.2	9.0	9.0
November	8.1	10.0	8.7
December	8.2	9.7	8.7

Arrests

In 1989, 1,252 arrests were made for motor vehicle thefts, an increase of 17 percent from the 1,072 arrests made in 1988. Most of the arrestees, 82 percent, were male. The number of male arrestees went up by 16 percent, and the number of female arrestees rose by 21 percent.

Juveniles made up 50 percent of the arrestees, down from 55 percent in 1988. Yet, juvenile arrests were up 6.2 percent in 1989. Arrests of 18-19 year-olds were also up slightly, by 4.2 percent in 1989, while this group's share of the motor vehicle theft arrests decreased to 12 percent in 1989 from 13 percent in 1988.

MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT
TYPE OF VEHICLE
1989



ARSON

Definition

Arson is defined by the UCR Program as any willful or malicious burning or attempt to burn, with or without intent to defraud, a dwelling house, public building, motor vehicle or aircraft, personal property of another, etc.

Only fires determined through investigation to have been willfully or maliciously set are classified as arson. Fires of suspicious or unknown origins are excluded.

Highlights

- Reported arsons statewide decreased by 5.3 percent in 1989.
- The value of the property lost was $2,672,635.
- Over half, 53 percent, of the arsons involved structures.
- Arrests for arson went down by 60 percent in 1989.
- About half, 47 percent, of the arrestees were juveniles.

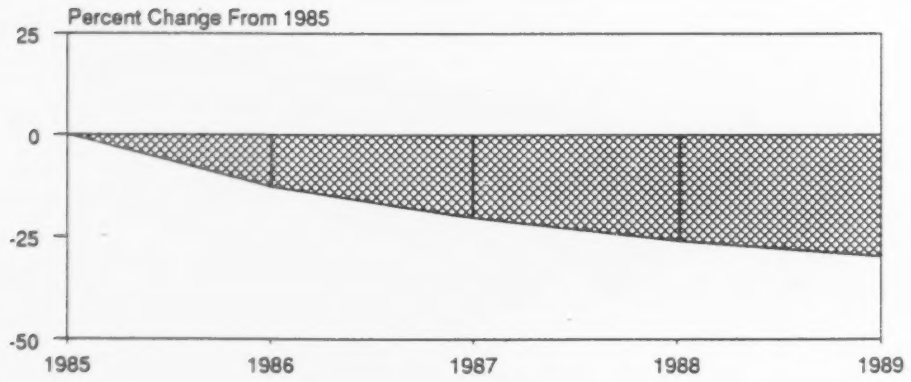
Trends

Year	Number of Offenses	Rate Per 100,000 Population
1988	413	37.8
1989	391	35.2
Percent Change	-5.3	-6.9

The number of reported arson offenses declined by 5.3 percent from 413 reported in 1988 to 391 in 1989. The number of arson offenses decreased by 2.4 percent in Honolulu and by 71 percent in Kauai County. However, offenses rose slightly in Hawaii and Maui counties, by 3.6 percent and 6.3 percent, respectively.

The following graph shows a steady decrease in arson offenses from 1985 to 1989.

ARSON (1985-1989)
DOWN 29.9%



Risk

The arson rate per 100,000 population in Hawaii went down by 6.9 percent from 38 in 1988 to 35 in 1989. In comparison, the national arson rate was 51 per 100,000 in 1988. The national rate does not represent the total U.S. arson experience, however, since the agencies reporting complete arson data covered only about 70 percent of the U.S. population.

In 1989, more arsons occurred in December than in any other month. In 1988, the most arsons occurred April. National data for arson by month are not available.

ARSONS BY MONTH
(Percent of annual total)

Month	Hawaii 1989	Hawaii 1988
January	9.7	9.7
February	7.9	8.2
March	11.5	8.7
April	7.4	11.9
May	8.7	7.3
June	6.1	6.8
July	7.9	10.9
August	10.2	9.9
September	7.9	7.5
October	1.0	5.1
November	6.4	5.8
December	15.1	8.2

Arrests

Arrests for arson decreased by 60 percent from 48 arrests in 1988 to 19 in 1989. Forty-seven percent of the arrestees were juveniles. Most of the arrestees, 79 percent, were male.

Value

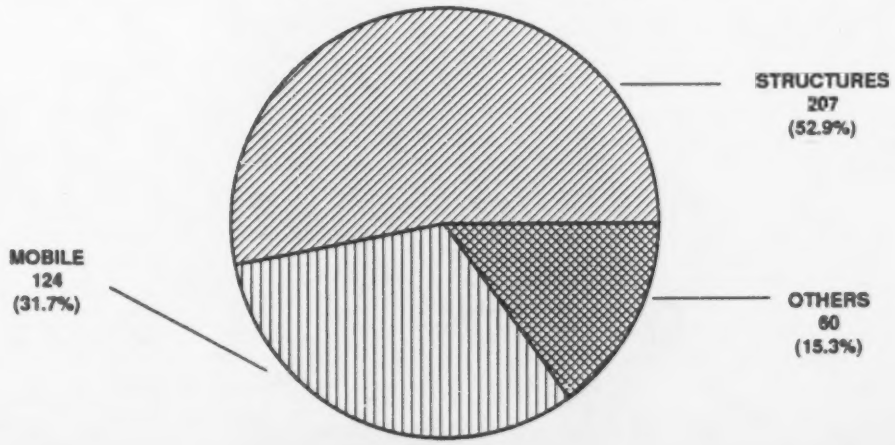
In 1989, there were 207, or 53 percent, arsons of structural property; 124, or 32 percent, arsons of mobile property; and 60, or 15 percent, arsons of other property. The corresponding values of property lost were $2,054,295; $338,420; and $279,920; respectively.

The fewest arsons, 1, was reported in the category of industrial/manufacturing property while the highest number of arsons, 122, was reported in the category of motor vehicles. Except for the one attempted arson of industrial/manufacturing property, the lowest average value of property lost per offense, was $650 per other mobile property, while the highest average was $33,621 per single occupancy residential arson.

ARSON LOSS VALUE, 1989

Property Type	Number of Offenses	Value of Loss in $
Structure		
Single Occupancy Residential	37	1,243,990
Other Residential	33	86,940
Storage	5	19,310
Industrial/Manufacturing	1	0
Other Commercial	44	355,410
Community/Public	67	242,425
All Other Structure	20	106,220
Total Structure	**207**	**2,054,295**
Mobile		
Motor Vehicles	122	337,120
Other Mobile Property	2	1,300
Total Mobile	**124**	**338,420**
Other	**60**	**279,920**
GRAND TOTAL	**391**	**2,672,635**

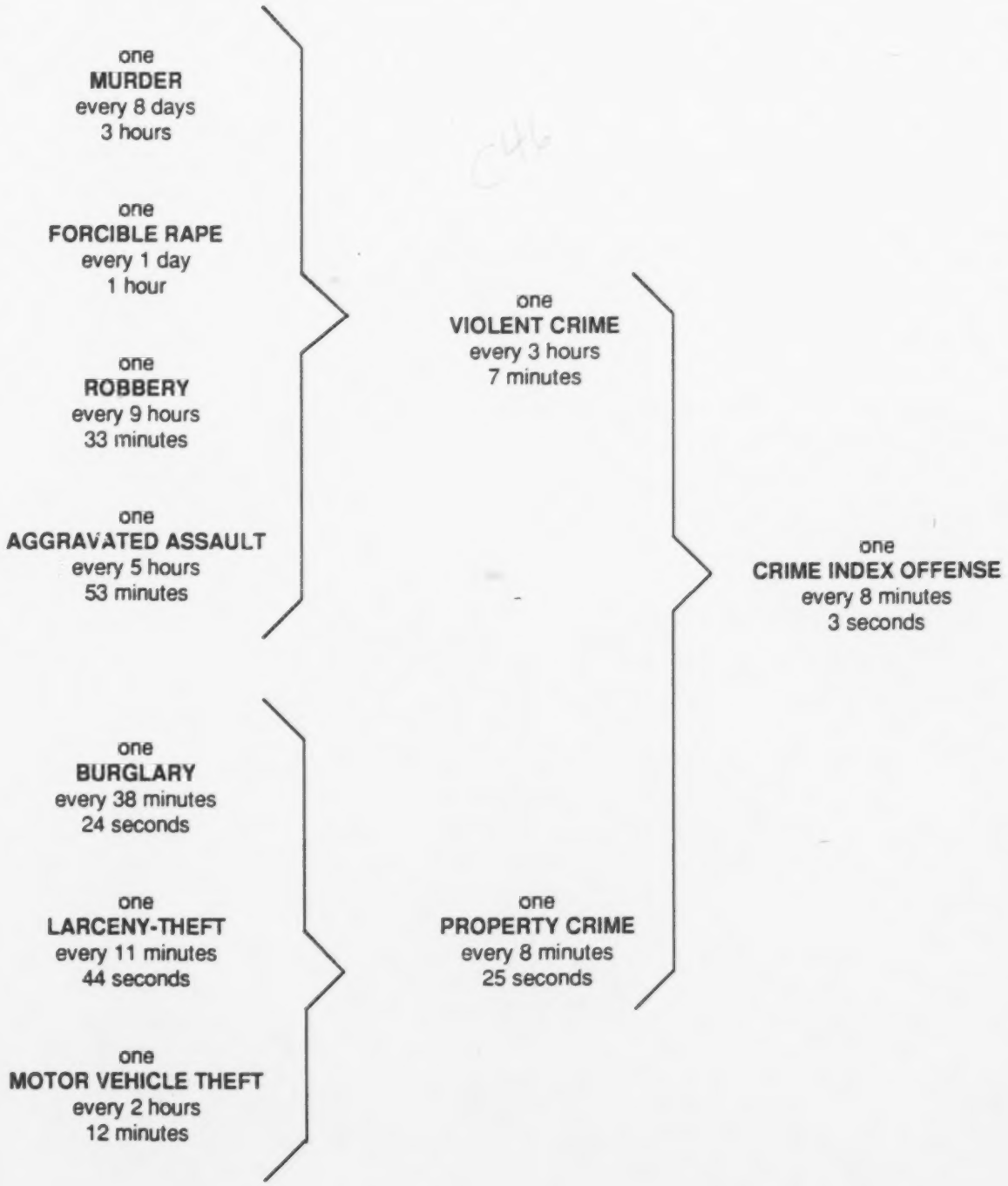
REPORTED ARSON OFFENSES, 1989



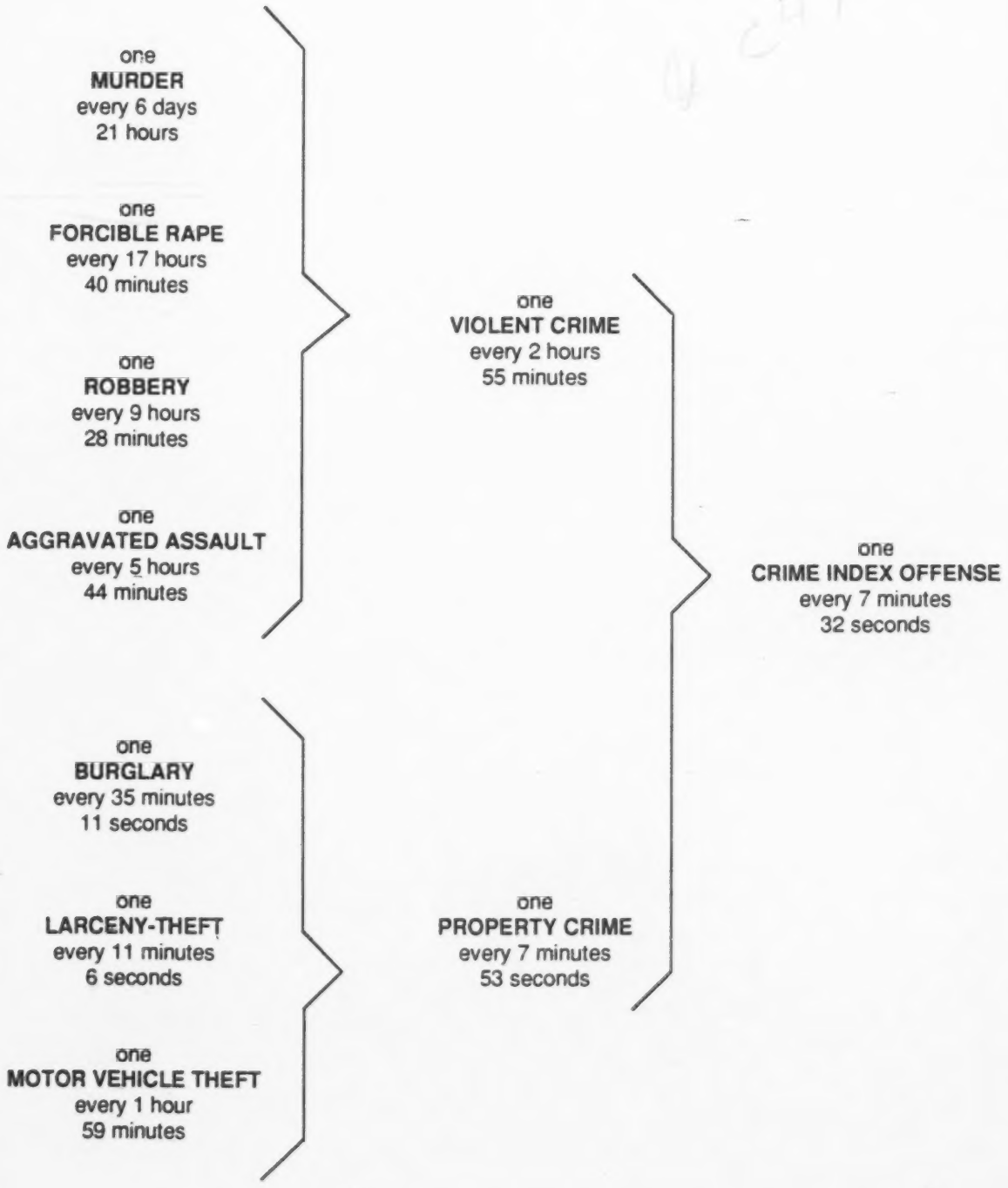
CRIME CLOCKS

Note: In 1988, one murder was reported approximately every 8 days. In 1989, one murder was reported approximately every 7 days.

CRIME CLOCK
1988



CRIME CLOCK
1989



State Ranking by Crime Rates
1988

State	Population	Rank	Total Crime Index Rate	Rank	Violent Crime Rate	Rank	Property Crime Rate	Rank
ALABAMA	4,127,000	22	4,561.7	31	558.6	17	4,003.1	34
ALASKA	513,000	50	4,921.6	25	522.8	21	4,398.8	25
ARIZONA	3,466,000	25	7,471.3	4	610.1	15	6,861.2	4
ARKANSAS	2,422,000	33	4,219.6	36	422.7	29	3,796.9	39
CALIFORNIA	28,168,000	1	6,635.5	7	929.8	4	5,705.7	9
COLORADO	3,290,000	26	6,178.3	12	472.6	23	5,705.7	10
CONNECTICUT	3,241,000	28	5,097.6	23	455.4	25	4,642.2	23
DELAWARE	660,000	47	4,799.1	29	451.7	27	4,347.4	28
D.C.	620,000	48	9,914.7	1	1,921.6	1	7,993.1	1
FLORIDA	12,377,000	4	8,937.6	2	1,117.7	2	7,819.9	2
GEORGIA	6,401,000	11	6,326.6	10	665.3	11	5,661.2	12
HAWAII	1,093,000	40	5,989.0	14	257.1	40	5,731.9	8
IDAHO	999,000	42	3,973.0	41	234.7	43	3,738.2	42
ILLINOIS	11,544,000	6	5,620.9	17	810.4	5	4,810.4	19
INDIANA	5,575,000	14	4,150.0	38	380.0	31	3,770.0	40
IOWA	2,834,000	29	4,076.7	40	256.8	41	3,819.8	38
KANSAS	2,487,000	32	4,879.9	26	365.2	32	4,514.7	24
KENTUCKY	3,721,000	23	3,134.8	48	330.1	34	2,804.7	48
LOUISIANA	4,420,000	20	5,760.7	15	717.4	10	5,043.3	17
MAINE	1,206,000	38	3,577.7	45	157.4	45	3,420.3	44
MARYLAND	4,644,000	18	5,704.6	16	806.8	6	4,897.9	18
MASSACHUSETTS	5,871,000	13	4,990.9	24	619.6	14	4,371.3	26
MICHIGAN	9,300,000	8	6,084.4	13	741.7	8	5,342.7	13
MINNESOTA	4,306,000	21	4,314.7	33	290.1	38	4,024.7	33
MISSISSIPPI	2,627,000	31	3,592.8	44	325.2	35	3,267.6	45
MISSOURI	5,139,000	15	4,844.7	28	552.5	18	4,292.2	29

State Ranking by Crime Rates
1988

State	Population	Rank	Total Crime Index Rate	Total Crime Index Rank	Violent Crime Rate	Violent Crime Rank	Property Crime Rate	Property Crime Rank
MONTANA	804,000	44	4,267.0	34	123.0	49	4,144.0	31
NEBRASKA	1,601,000	36	4,140.0	39	273.2	39	3,866.8	37
NEVADA	1,060,000	41	6,453.1	9	780.7	7	5,672.5	11
NEW HAMPSHIRE	1,097,000	39	3,333.9	46	147.9	46	3,186.1	46
NEW JERSEY	7,720,000	9	5,295.3	21	582.8	16	4,712.5	21
NEW MEXICO	1,510,000	37	6,606.3	8	658.1	12	5,948.1	7
NEW YORK	17,898,000	2	6,309.8	11	1,097.3	3	5,212.0	15
NORTH CAROLINA	6,526,000	10	4,862.2	27	501.9	22	4,360.4	27
NORTH DAKOTA	663,000	46	2,728.1	49	59.1	51	2,668.9	49
OHIO	10,872,000	7	4,645.3	30	452.0	26	4,193.2	30
OKLAHOMA	3,263,000	27	5,589.1	18	434.5	28	5,154.6	16
OREGON	2,741,000	30	7,058.7	6	545.7	19	6,513.0	6
PENNSYLVANIA	12,027,000	5	3,176.4	47	362.0	33	2,814.4	47
RHODE ISLAND	995,000	43	5,204.4	22	396.7	30	4,807.7	20
SOUTH CAROLINA	3,493,000	24	5,412.3	20	741.2	9	4,671.2	22
SOUTH DAKOTA	715,000	45	2,581.0	50	113.7	50	2,467.3	50
TENNESSEE	4,919,000	16	4,469.4	32	532.7	20	3,936.7	35
TEXAS	16,780,000	3	8,017.7	3	652.6	13	7,365.1	3
UTAH	1,691,000	35	5,578.5	19	243.1	42	5,335.5	14
VERMONT	556,000	49	4,240.5	35	142.3	47	4,098.2	32
VIRGINIA	5,996,000	12	4,176.7	37	299.2	37	3,877.5	36
WASHINGTON	4,619,000	19	7,113.0	5	466.4	24	6,646.6	5
WEST VIRGINIA	1,384,000	34	2,238.8	51	131.4	48	2,107.4	51
WISCONSIN	4,858,000	17	3,972.0	42	214.4	44	3,757.6	41
WYOMING	471,000	51	3,967.1	43	314.0	36	3,653.1	43

Note: Rates are per 100,000 resident population.

CLEARANCES

Crime Index offenses are cleared by either arrest or exceptional means. An offense is cleared by arrest if at least one person is arrested, charged and turned over to the court for prosecution. It should be noted that the number of offenses and not the number of persons arrested is used to count clearances. Several offenses may be cleared by the arrest of one person, or the arrest of several people may clear only one crime.

In order for an offense to be cleared by exceptional means, the law enforcement agency must:

1) know who the offender is and

2) know where the offender can be located but, by some means outside the control of the agency, cannot arrest him.

For example, offenses cleared by exceptional means include cases where the offender dies or when extradition is denied. A complete list is given in the UNIFORM CRIME REPORTING HANDBOOK.

Clearances were underreported in 1989 due to a major change in record keeping instituted by the Honolulu Police Department in February, 1989. The new system does not allow users to access updated clearance information on previously reported offenses.

CLEARANCES, 1989
(Arson not included)

Category	Number of Offenses	Number of Clearances	Percentage
Offenses:			
Murder	53	12	22.6
Forcible Rape	496	218	44.0
Robbery	925	140	15.1
Aggravated Assault	1,530	529	34.6
Burglary	14,939	1,017	6.8
Larceny-theft	47,374	6,949	14.7
Motor Vehicle Theft	4,410	412	9.3
Counties:			
Honolulu	52,909	6,099	11.5
Hawaii	6,831	1,631	23.9
Maui	7,213	975	13.5
Kauai	2,774	572	20.6
TOTAL	**69,727**	**9,277**	**13.3**

Note: In this table, the percentage is the number of clearances per 100 offenses. However, clearances may also occur for offenses reported in previous time periods.

OFFENSE STATISTICS

The following section presents statistics on Crime Index offenses reported to law enforcement officials. Tables 1 through 4 focus on the number of offenses. The remaining tables focus on the value of property stolen and recovered. Please note that although arson is a Crime Index offense, data on arson are not included in this section.

Table 1
Hawaii Crime Index
1989

Index Offenses	Number of Offenses	Percent Change Over Previous Year	Rate Per 100,000 Population	Percent Change Over Previous Year
Total Violent Crimes	**3,004**	**6.9**	**270.1**	**5.0**
Murder	53	17.8	4.8	17.1
Forcible Rape	496	39.7	44.6	37.2
Robbery	925	0.7	83.2	-1.1
Aggravated Assault	1,530	2.5	137.6	0.8
Total Property Crimes	**66,723**	**6.5**	**6,000.3**	**4.7**
Burglary	14,939	8.8	1,343.4	7.0
Larceny-Theft	47,374	5.4	4,260.3	3.6
Motor Vehicle Theft	4,410	10.9	396.6	9.0
Total Index Offenses	**69,727**	**6.5**	**6,270.4**	**4.7**

Table 2
Crime Index, United States and Hawaii
1988

Index Offenses	U.S. Total	Rate Per 100,000 Population	Percent Change In Rate from 1987	Hawaii Total	Rate Per 100,000 Population	Percent Change In Rate from 1987
Total Violent Crimes	**1,566,221**	**637.2**	**4.5**	**2,811**	**257.2**	**-2.3**
Murder	20,675	8.4	1.2	45	4.1	-12.8
Forcible Rape	92,486	37.6	0.5	355	32.5	-10.5
Robbery	542,968	220.9	3.9	919	84.1	-14.2
Aggravated Assault	910,092	370.2	5.4	1,492	136.5	9.9
Total Property Crimes	**12,356,865**	**5,027.1**	**1.8**	**62,650**	**5,731.9**	**3.2**
Burglary	3,218,077	1,309.2	-1.5	13,726	1,255.8	8.7
Larceny-Theft	7,705,872	3,134.9	1.7	44,946	4,112.2	2.0
Motor Vehicle Theft	1,432,916	582.9	10.1	3,978	364.0	-0.5
Total Index Offenses	**13,923,086**	**5,664.2**	**2.1**	**65,461**	**5,989.1**	**2.9**

Table 3A
Crime Index Offenses Known to Police by County
1989

	State Total	City & County Honolulu	Hawaii County	Maui County	Kauai County
Total Resident Population	**1,112,000**	**848,959**	**118,966**	**94,160**	**49,915**
Percent Distribution	100.0	76.3	10.7	8.5	4.5
Total Index Offenses	**69,727**	**52,909**	**6,831**	**7,213**	**2,774**
Percent Distribution	100.0	75.9	9.8	10.3	4.0
Violent Crimes Total	**3,004**	**2,297**	**265**	**345**	**97**
Murder	53	43	7	2	1
Forcible Rape	496	412	33	29	22
Robbery	925	815	47	51	12
Aggravated Assault	1,530	1,027	178	263	62
Property Crimes Total	**66,723**	**50,612**	**6,566**	**6,868**	**2,677**
Burglary	14,939	10,685	1,613	1,965	676
Larceny-Theft	47,374	36,325	4,613	4,570	1,866
Motor Vehicle Theft	4,410	3,602	340	333	135

Table 3B
Crime Rates and Percents Change in Rates from Previous Year by County (Resident Population)
1989

	City & County Honolulu		Hawaii County		Maui County		Kauai County	
	Rate	Percent Change In Rate	Rate	Percent Change In Rate	Rate	Percent Change In Rate	Rate	Percent Change In Rate
Total Index Offenses	6,232.2	5.7	5,742.0	12.2	7,660.4	-8.0	5,557.4	5.8
Violent Crimes Total	270.6	3.8	222.8	26.8	366.4	-0.7	194.3	7.3
Murder	5.1	54.5	5.9	-47.8	2.1	90.9	2.0	-67.7
Forcible Rape	48.5	43.9	27.7	39.2	30.8	-12.7	44.1	24.6
Robbery	96.0	-3.3	39.5	38.1	54.2	32.8	24.0	-27.9
Aggravated Assault	121.0	-2.7	149.6	29.0	279.3	-4.3	124.2	17.1
Property Crimes Total	5,961.7	5.7	5,519.2	11.7	7,294.0	-8.3	5,363.1	5.8
Burglary	1,258.6	7.6	1,355.8	12.6	2,086.9	0.6	1,354.3	1.5
Larceny-Theft	4,278.8	4.8	3,877.6	10.4	4,853.4	-11.7	3,738.4	7.3
Motor Vehicle Theft	424.3	9.7	285.8	27.5	353.7	-8.8	270.5	6.6

Table 3C
Crime Rates and Percents Change in Rates from Previous Year by County (De facto Population)
1989

	City & County Honolulu		Hawaii County		Maui County		Kauai County	
	Rate	Percent Change In Rate	Rate	Percent Change In Rate	Rate	Percent Change In Rate	Rate	Percent Change In Rate
Total Index Offenses	5,656.7	3.3	5,219.3	9.2	5,568.5	-8.7	4,124.7	1.9
Violent Crimes Total	245.6	1.5	202.5	23.3	266.3	-1.5	144.2	3.4
Murder	4.6	48.4	5.3	-49.5	1.5	87.5	1.5	-68.7
Forcible Rape	44.0	40.6	25.2	35.5	22.4	-13.2	32.7	19.8
Robbery	87.1	-5.5	35.9	34.5	39.4	31.8	17.8	-30.7
Aggravated Assault	109.8	-4.8	136.0	25.5	203.0	-5.1	92.2	12.7
Property Crimes Total	5,411.1	3.4	5,016.8	8.7	5,302.1	-9.0	3,980.4	1.9
Burglary	1,142.4	5.2	1,232.4	9.5	1,517.0	-0.2	1,005.1	-2.2
Larceny-Theft	3,883.6	2.6	3,524.6	7.4	3,528.1	-12.3	2,774.6	3.4
Motor Vehicle Theft	385.1	7.3	259.8	24.0	257.1	-9.5	200.7	2.6

Notes: Rates for Tables 3B and 3C are per 100,000 population.
Rates may not add to the totals due to rounding.

Table 4
Crime Index Offenses Reported by Month
State of Hawaii, 1989

Month	Murder	Forcible Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny-Theft	Motor Vehicle Theft
January	2	24	73	114	1,227	4,007	371
February	2	27	75	114	1,092	3,430	292
March	7	18	81	146	1,282	4,094	365
April	4	38	56	128	1,068	3,798	328
May	3	37	59	140	1,245	3,740	456
June	10	25	68	137	1,176	3,827	405
July	8	39	85	109	1,174	4,122	411
August	4	53	101	103	1,300	4,316	377
September	5	57	87	145	1,327	3,825	369
October	4	74	78	130	1,379	4,187	319
November	1	53	91	126	1,379	3,950	357
December	3	51	71	138	1,290	4,078	360
TOTAL	**53**	**496**	**925**	**1,530**	**14,939**	**47,374**	**4,410**

Table 5
Value of Property Stolen and Recovered by County
1989

County	Value Stolen ($1,000)	Value Recovered ($1,000)
STATE TOTAL	**56,378.8**	**9,708.6**
City and County of Honolulu	43,369.0	5,570.8
Hawaii County	4,140.9	1,264.7
Maui County	6,818.8	2,367.3
Kauai County	2,050.1	505.7

Note: County values may not add to the state totals due to rounding.

Value of Property Stolen and Recovered ($1,000)
State of Hawaii
1989

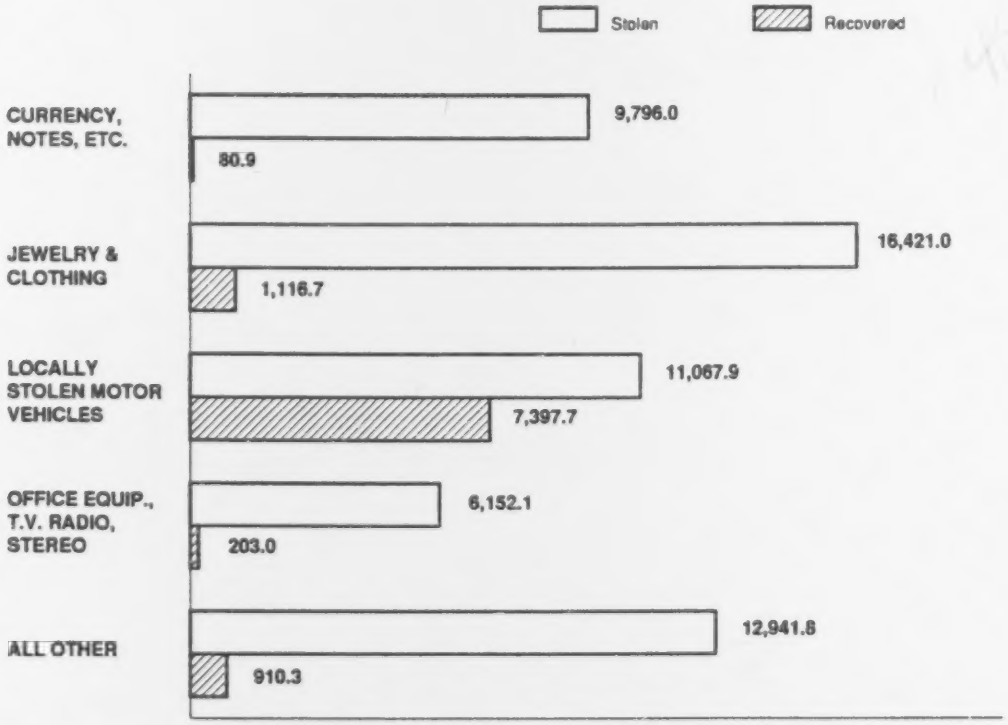


Table 6
Value of Property Stolen and Recovered
State of Hawaii, 1989

Type of Property	Value Stolen ($1,000)	Value Recovered ($1,000)
(A) Currency, Notes, etc.	9,796.0	80.9
(B) Jewelry and Precious Metals	14,332.1	1,013.3
(C) Clothing and Furs	2,088.9	103.4
(D) Locally Stolen Motor Vehicles	11,067.9	7,397.7
(E) Office Equipment	938.5	30.5
(F) Televisions, Radios, Stereos, etc.	5,213.6	172.5
(G) Firearms	203.2	8.2
(H) Household Goods	637.7	15.4
(I) Consumable Goods	269.2	21.4
(J) Livestock	57.1	4.0
(K) Miscellaneous	11,774.6	861.3
TOTAL	**56,378.8**	**9,708.6**

Note: Values may not add to the totals due to rounding.

Table 7
Value of Property Stolen by Type of Offense
State of Hawaii, 1989

Offense		Number of Offenses	Value ($1,000)
Murder		**53**	**0.0**
Forcible Rape		**496**	**0.8**
Robbery		**925**	**614.6**
Highway		298	135.6
Commercial House		118	83.0
Service Station		22	5.8
Convenience Store		79	15.4
Residence		116	82.3
Bank		31	15.6
Miscellaneous		261	276.9
Burglary		**14,939**	**17,133.5**
Residence:	Night	3,277	3,356.4
	Day	5,890	7,466.0
	Unknown	833	921.6
Non-Residence:	Night	2,256	2,977.9
	Day	2,172	1,939.1
	Unknown	511	472.5
Motor Vehicle Theft		**4,410**	**11,196.9**

Notes: Excludes larceny-theft.
Values may not add to the totals due to rounding.

Table 8
Value of Property Stolen - Larceny-Theft Analysis
State of Hawaii, 1989

	Number of Offenses	Value ($1,000)
Larceny-Theft Total	**47,374**	**27,432.9**
Value		
$200 and over	18,870	26,176.9
$50 to $200	9,845	1,070.9
Under $50	18,659	185.1
Nature of Larcenies		
a. Pocket-Picking	280	115.9
b. Purse-Snatching	323	205.7
c. Shoplifting	6,685	748.7
d. From Motor Vehicles	12,918	6,257.2
e. Motor Vehicle Parts & Accessories	6,677	2,171.7
f. Bicycles	2,011	614.8
g. From Buildings (Except c and h)	8,010	7,191.2
h. From Coin Operated Machines	341	42.9
i. All Other	10,129	10,084.8

Note: Values may not add to the total due to rounding.

Table 9
Value of Property Stolen by Offense and County
1989

Offense	Honolulu		Hawaii		Maui		Kauai	
	No. of Offenses	Value ($1,000)	No. of Offenses	Value ($1,000)	No. of Offenses	Value ($1,000)	No. of Offenses	Value ($1,000)
Murder	43	0.0	7	0.0	2	0.0	1	0.0
Forcible Rape	412	0.6	33	0.0	29	0.2	22	0.0
Robbery	815	563.2	47	12.8	51	34.7	12	3.8
Highway	248	111.2	24	2.3	24	20.1	2	2.0
Commercial House	110	70.2	1	0.5	6	11.5	1	0.8
Service Station	19	5.8	1	0.0	1	0.0	1	0.0
Convenience Store	69	14.9	5	0.3	4	0.2	1	0.0
Residence	97	72.9	9	6.8	9	2.6	1	0.1
Bank	31	15.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Miscellaneous	241	272.7	7	2.9	7	0.3	6	1.0
Burglary	10,685	13,397.0	1,613	1,086.1	1,965	2,233.8	676	416.6
Residence: Night	2,129	2,410.4	171	99.4	690	659.1	287	187.6
Day	4,513	5,859.3	440	387.5	733	1,087.1	204	132.1
Unknown	267	533.5	488	317.1	55	53.5	23	17.6
Non-Residence: Night	1,593	2,477.2	164	107.3	370	330.7	129	62.7
Day	2,019	1,828.7	44	10.7	93	88.6	16	11.1
Unknown	164	288.0	306	164.1	24	14.9	17	5.5
Larceny-Theft	36,325	22,106.2	4,613	2,149.0	4,570	2,331.5	1,866	846.2
$200 and over	14,333	21,179.2	1,627	2,002.1	2,158	2,198.4	752	797.2
$50 to $200	7,209	790.0	1,195	125.0	991	114.6	450	41.3
Under $50	14,783	137.0	1,791	21.9	1,421	18.5	664	7.7
Motor Vehicle Theft	3,602	7,301.9	340	893.0	333	2,218.5	135	783.4
TOTAL	51,882	43,369.0	6,653	4,140.9	6,950	6,818.8	2,712	2,050.1

Note: Values may not add to the totals due to rounding.

ARREST STATISTICS

Persons Arrested

The number of persons arrested for all violations, except traffic, in the reporting jurisdictions is compiled from monthly returns submitted by the contributing agencies. The age, sex and race of these persons are recorded, and data are collected on juveniles and adults to compute arrest trends and volume.

The Age, Sex, and Race of Persons Arrested form is used to collect data on the number of arrestees and not on the number of persons charged. The same person may be arrested several times during a month for similar or different violations within a jurisdiction; each arrest is counted. A person may be arrested on several charges at one time; however, only one arrest would be scored.

The most severe violation for which each arrest is made is scored. The violations are divided into 2 major categories, Part I, composed of the 7 index crimes, arson, and manslaughter by negligence, and Part II, which includes all other UCR offenses. Part II offenses are listed and defined in the last section of this report, on pages 94-96.

Race of persons arrested is presented using the State of Hawaii reporting format. National categories are White, Black, American Indian or Alaskan Native, and Asian or Pacific Islander. For the State of Hawaii, the Asian or Pacific Islander category is divided into the following groups: Chinese, Japanese, Filipino, Hawaiian/Part Hawaiian, Korean, Samoan, and Other.

The following tables present data on persons arrested in the state in 1989 by age, sex, and race. Tables 10 through 13 include both adults and juveniles. Tables 14 through 21 include only adults. Tables 22 through 29 include only juveniles, i.e. arrestees under 18 years of age.

Table 10
Population and Arrests, Distribution by Race
State of Hawaii, 1989

Race	Population		Arrests	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
White	318,770	33.0	21,931	34.5
Black	17,364	1.8	2,687	4.2
Indian (American)	2,655	0.3	104	0.2
Chinese	56,285	5.8	964	1.5
Japanese	239,748	24.9	4,455	7.0
Filipino	133,940	13.9	8,199	12.9
Samoan	14,073	1.5	2,653	4.2
Korean	17,962	1.9	990	1.6
Hawaiian/Part Hawaiian	115,500	12.0	13,867	21.8
Other	48,394	5.0	7,723	12.1
TOTAL	**964,691**	**100.0**	**63,573**	**100.0**

Notes: Percentages may not add to 100.0 due to rounding.
Population data from the 1980 Census of Population, Bureau of the Census.

Table 11
Population and Arrests, Distribution by Age
State of Hawaii, 1989

Age	Population		Arrests	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
14 and under	225,775	23.4	6,582	10.4
15-19	86,446	9.0	13,321	21.0
20-24	105,682	11.0	10,785	17.0
25-29	95,287	9.9	10,814	17.0
30-34	84,314	8.7	8,552	13.5
35-39	63,948	6.6	5,483	8.6
40-44	47,468	4.9	3,285	5.2
45-49	45,240	4.7	1,850	2.9
50-54	49,204	5.1	1,058	1.7
55-59	47,383	4.9	701	1.1
60-64	37,794	3.9	497	0.8
65 and over	76,150	7.9	645	1.0
TOTAL	**964,691**	**100.0**	**63,573**	**100.0**

Notes: Percentages may not add to 100.0 due to rounding.
Population data from the 1980 Census of Population, Bureau of the Census

Table 12
Drug Abuse Arrests by Age of Persons Arrested
State of Hawaii, 1989

	Age						
	Under 18	18-20	21-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55 & Over
Drug Abuse Total	**549**	**400**	**642**	**1,627**	**652**	**200**	**25**
Sales & Manufacturing Subtotal	**42**	**47**	**72**	**242**	**122**	**55**	**5**
Opium or Cocaine & their Derivatives	20	17	36	131	54	14	1
Marijuana	20	21	31	88	65	40	4
Synthetic Narcotics	2	4	0	8	0	0	0
Other Dangerous Non-Narcotic Drugs	0	5	5	15	3	1	0
Possession Subtotal	**507**	**353**	**570**	**1,385**	**530**	**145**	**20**
Opium or Cocaine & their Derivatives	65	106	204	554	210	61	8
Marijuana	416	221	334	734	282	76	10
Synthetic Narcotics	16	5	12	32	10	1	1
Other Dangerous Non-Narcotic Drugs	10	21	20	65	28	7	1

Table 13
Drug Abuse Arrests by Race of Persons Arrested
State of Hawaii, 1989

Offense	White	Black	Indian	Chinese	Japa-nese	Filipino	Hawai-ian	Korean	Samoan	Other
Drug Abuse Total	1,599	145	4	71	328	477	855	65	83	468
Sales & Manufac-turing Subtotal	257	20	1	4	30	65	142	9	10	47
Opium or Cocaine and their Derivatives	92	13	0	1	17	36	69	4	7	34
Marijuana	149	6	1	2	10	26	59	5	2	9
Synthetic Narcotics	3	0	0	0	2	2	4	0	0	3
Other Dangerous Non-Narcotic Drugs	13	1	0	1	1	1	10	0	1	1
Possession Subtotal	1,342	125	3	67	298	412	713	56	73	421
Opium or Cocaine and their Derivatives	382	53	2	24	131	173	228	16	30	169
Marijuana	895	63	1	33	136	214	430	34	37	230
Synthetic Narcotics	20	1	0	7	13	5	17	3	2	9
Other Dangerous Non-Narcotic Drugs	45	8	0	3	18	20	38	3	4	13

Notes: This table includes both juveniles and adults.
Hawaiian includes Part-Hawaiian.

Table 14
Sex of Adults Arrested by Month for Part I and Part II Offenses
State of Hawaii, 1989

Month	Sex	Arrests		
		Part I	Part II	Total
January	M	382	2,653	3,035
	F	122	493	615
February	M	404	2,461	2,865
	F	131	475	606
March	M	380	2,731	3,111
	F	133	474	607
April	M	359	2,722	3,081
	F	118	446	564
May	M	368	2,699	3,067
	F	133	517	650
June	M	412	3,215	3,627
	F	118	524	642
July	M	412	2,908	3,320
	F	127	494	621
August	M	469	2,814	3,343
	F	150	555	717
September	M	490	2,985	3,475
	F	161	523	684
October	M	699	3,210	3,909
	F	157	586	743
November	M	428	3,004	3,432
	F	167	563	730
December	M	436	2,948	3,384
	F	153	569	722
TOTAL	**M**	**5,239**	**34,350**	**39,649**
	F	**1,670**	**6,219**	**7,901**

Table 15
Crime Index Arrests of Adults by County
1988 & 1989

Offense	Year	State Total	City & County Honolulu	County of Hawaii	County of Maui	County of Kauai
Murder	1988	32	21	7	3	1
	1989	56	51	3	2	-
Forcible Rape	1988	117	93	8	12	4
	1989	142	110	15	10	7
Robbery	1988	221	190	9	15	7
	1989	215	169	25	18	3
Aggravated Assault	1988	606	411	49	104	42
	1989	535	320	63	113	39
Burglary	1988	1,031	763	91	109	68
	1989	778	521	107	102	48
Larceny-Theft	1988	4,417	3,286	514	462	155
	1989	4,530	3,388	601	304	237
Motor Vehicle Theft	1988	479	373	35	52	19
	1989	622	508	46	54	14
TOTAL	1988	**6,903**	**5,137**	**713**	**757**	**296**
	1989	**6,878**	**5,067**	**860**	**603**	**348**

Adult Arrests as a Percentage of Total Arrests for Crime Index Offenses

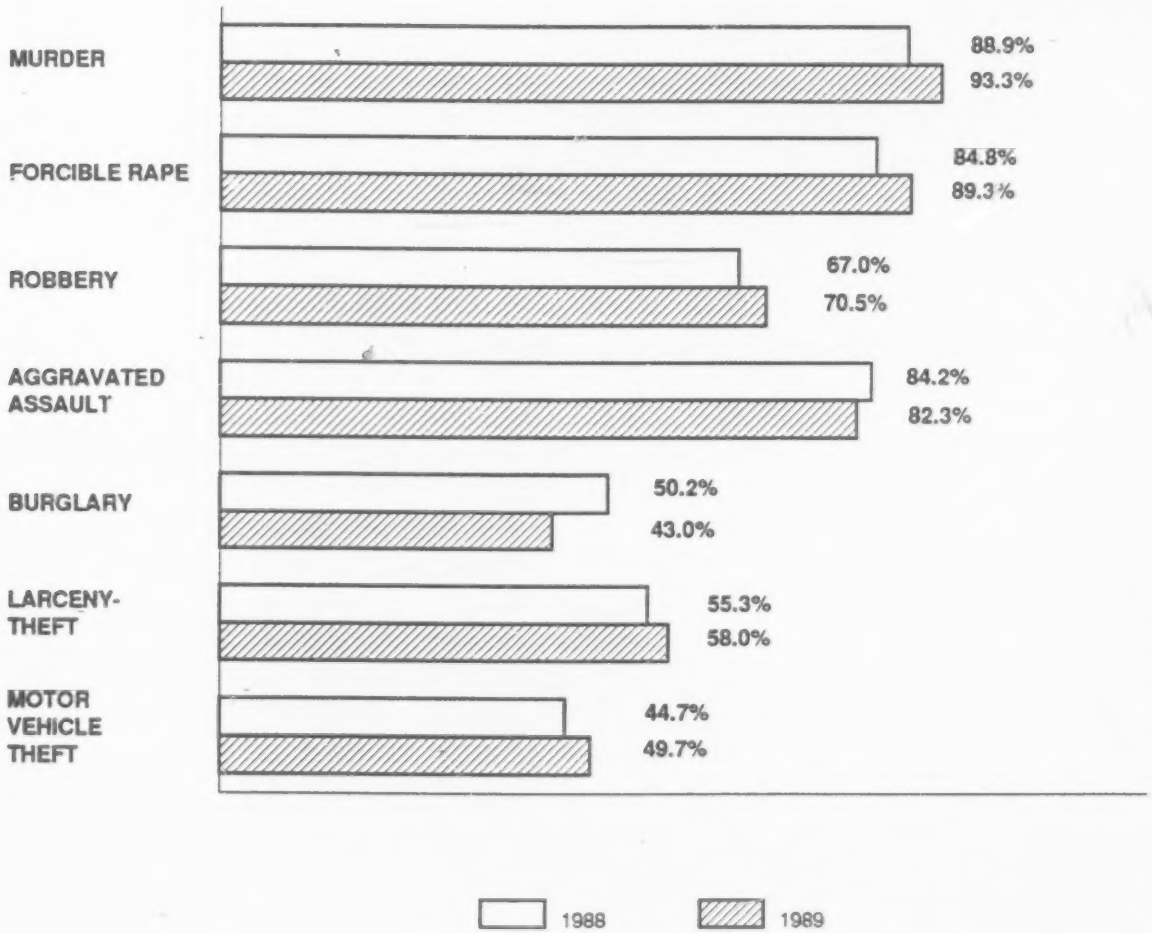


Table 16
Age and Sex of Adults Arrested by Offense
State of Hawaii, 1989

Offense	Sex	Age								
		18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25-29	30-34
Murder	M	4	-	2	2	4	6	3	12	6
	F	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1
Negligent Manslaughter	M	-	5	1	-	-	1	1	1	1
	F	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-
Forcible Rape	M	2	6	6	8	7	8	4	31	24
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Robbery	M	19	11	13	7	10	12	15	57	28
	F	-	-	2	3	-	1	4	4	4
Aggravated Assault	M	34	17	23	29	25	20	14	100	92
	F	1	5	3	3	5	5	2	10	11
Burglary	M	113	64	38	48	72	28	62	128	92
	F	8	5	4	6	8	1	2	15	10
Larceny-Theft	M	241	200	143	138	117	123	106	495	622
	F	89	60	46	60	49	51	55	272	243
Motor Vehicle Theft	M	64	60	36	30	30	36	35	120	62
	F	13	10	6	6	7	4	5	26	7
Arson	M	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	1
	F	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Other Assault	M	107	76	90	99	78	83	95	406	255
	F	15	7	11	15	7	12	16	69	45
Forgery and Counterfeiting	M	38	14	2	1	7	3	10	50	196
	F	2	4	5	3	4	2	4	58	20
Fraud	M	4	23	4	7	18	12	20	131	43
	F	1	3	3	2	1	4	5	37	20
Embezzlement	M	1	3	1	2	-	-	-	7	1
	F	2	-	-	1	4	-	1	2	2
Stolen Property	M	11	11	3	4	2	9	9	23	21
	F	-	1	4	-	4	3	-	10	6

Table 16 (cont.)
Age and Sex of Adults Arrested by Offense
State of Hawaii, 1989

Offense	Sex	Age							
		35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65 and over	Total 18 & over
Murder	M	9	2	1	1	-	-	-	52
	F	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	4
Negligent Manslaughter	M	4	3	-	-	-	-	-	17
	F	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4
Forcible Rape	M	17	12	6	1	-	-	10	142
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Robbery	M	11	5	4	-	1	1	-	194
	F	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	21
Aggravated Assault	M	54	30	11	8	5	1	7	470
	F	8	8	4	-	-	-	-	65
Burglary	M	40	14	5	1	-	1	1	707
	F	5	2	4	1	-	-	-	71
Larceny-Theft	M	320	183	111	70	71	62	116	3,118
	F	135	86	64	53	46	40	63	1,412
Motor Vehicle Theft	M	39	13	4	-	-	2	-	531
	F	5	1	-	-	-	1	-	91
Arson	M	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	8
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Other Assault	M	186	77	57	20	10	8	6	1,653
	F	30	11	10	4	1	1	1	255
Forgery and Counterfeiting	M	11	5	4	8	-	3	-	352
	F	5	7	-	-	-	-	-	114
Fraud	M	24	17	9	3	3	2	1	321
	F	9	7	3	-	1	-	-	96
Embezzlement	M	1	1	-	19	-	-	-	36
	F	3	1	-	2	-	-	-	18
Stolen Property	M	11	4	4	1	1	-	-	114
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28

Table 16 (cont.)
Age and Sex of Adults Arrested by Offense
State of Hawaii, 1989

Offense	Sex	Age								
		18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25-29	30-34
Vandalism	M	52	47	40	47	44	36	46	166	101
	F	3	2	1	1	4	5	3	17	17
Weapon Laws	M	28	33	23	37	43	45	41	192	115
	F	4	1	-	6	3	7	-	12	7
Prostitution	M	2	3	3	5	15	4	3	31	13
	F	11	17	34	37	29	19	24	110	57
Sex Offenses	M	8	8	7	6	7	15	7	54	35
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Drug Abuse	M	116	91	113	114	134	140	109	786	560
	F	38	20	22	36	29	38	42	169	112
Gambling	M	4	6	5	5	5	6	5	50	48
	F	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	14
Offenses Against Family and Children	M	27	31	46	59	70	90	81	418	367
	F	3	10	12	16	17	14	15	75	66
Driving Under the Influence	M	94	131	196	251	249	253	248	1,500	1,235
	F	8	9	11	20	21	29	27	180	168
Liquor Laws	M	242	246	222	124	112	95	105	309	250
	F	48	33	20	19	8	8	5	29	23
Disorderly Conduct	M	48	40	44	56	46	56	58	202	149
	F	3	7	15	13	17	15	30	78	57
Vagrancy	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
All Other Offenses (Except Traffic)	M	381	550	622	691	729	857	760	3,652	2,759
	F	50	68	104	114	122	125	140	718	585
Suspicion	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	**M**	**1,640**	**1,676**	**1,683**	**1,771**	**1,824**	**1,939**	**1,837**	**8,921**	**7,076**
	F	**300**	**264**	**305**	**362**	**339**	**344**	**381**	**1,893**	**1,476**

Table 16 (cont.)
Age and Sex of Adults Arrested by Offense
State of Hawaii, 1989

Offense	Sex	Age							
		35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65 and over	Total 18 & over
Vandalism	M	53	21	16	11	3	3	5	691
	F	15	6	6	3	-	-	-	83
Weapon Laws	M	76	55	15	7	6	8	6	730
	F	2	6	-	2	-	-	-	50
Prostitution	M	6	6	-	1	-	-	-	92
	F	21	2	1	1	-	-	1	364
Sex Offenses	M	38	46	18	8	11	4	7	279
	F	2	1	-	1	-	-	-	5
Drug Abuse	M	340	193	82	46	7	6	4	2,841
	F	80	39	41	31	3	4	1	705
Gambling	M	74	62	71	53	58	79	108	639
	F	24	15	36	10	12	9	9	133
Offenses Against Family and Children	M	248	130	76	31	22	10	11	1,717
	F	31	17	9	4	2	5	2	298
Driving Under the Influence	M	957	711	431	290	189	106	84	6,925
	F	125	83	41	16	13	5	4	760
Liquor Laws	M	191	125	61	34	40	16	16	2,188
	F	13	15	12	2	-	-	-	235
Disorderly Conduct	M	103	59	14	18	6	8	6	913
	F	32	17	10	9	6	-	2	311
Vagrancy	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
All Other Offenses (Except Traffic)	M	1,765	985	510	241	163	100	154	14,919
	F	353	200	98	47	21	11	20	2,776
Suspicion	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	**M**	**4,582**	**2,760**	**1,510**	**872**	**596**	**420**	**542**	**39,649**
	F	**901**	**525**	**340**	**186**	**105**	**77**	**103**	**7,901**

Table 17
Age and Sex of Adults Arrested for Part I Offenses
City & County of Honolulu, 1989

Offense	Sex	Age								
		18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25-29	30-34
Murder	**M**	4	-	2	1	3	6	3	11	5
	F	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1
Negligent Manslaughter	**M**	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	1	1
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Forcible Rape	**M**	2	5	6	5	7	7	2	29	12
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Robbery	**M**	18	10	6	5	7	11	12	43	22
	F	-	-	1	3	-	1	4	3	3
Aggravated Assault	**M**	28	9	8	19	16	12	11	61	55
	F	1	1	2	2	3	4	1	6	6
Burglary	**M**	80	37	25	37	57	15	51	84	67
	F	3	1	4	3	7	1	2	9	5
Larceny-Theft	**M**	174	142	112	100	94	105	87	385	510
	F	61	44	35	39	36	34	38	203	185
Motor Vehicle Theft	**M**	49	51	32	25	23	29	32	99	54
	F	12	9	3	5	7	3	5	25	5
Arson	**M**	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	1
	F	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
TOTAL	**M**	**355**	**255**	**191**	**193**	**207**	**187**	**199**	**713**	**727**
	F	**77**	**55**	**46**	**53**	**53**	**44**	**50**	**246**	**205**

Table 17 (cont.)
Age and Sex of Adults Arrested for Part I Offenses
City & County of Honolulu, 1989

Offense	Sex	Age							
		35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65 and over	Total 18 & over
Murder	**M**	8	2	1	1	-	-	-	47
	F	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	4
Negligent Manslaughter	**M**	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	10
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Forcible Rape	**M**	13	6	6	-	-	-	10	110
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Robbery	**M**	11	1	4	-	-	1	-	151
	F	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	18
Aggravated Assault	**M**	31	15	4	4	-	-	6	279
	F	6	7	2	-	-	-	-	41
Burglary	**M**	16	6	1	-	-	1	1	478
	F	5	1	2	-	-	-	-	43
Larceny-Theft	**M**	231	135	78	49	52	45	76	2,375
	F	86	57	45	39	36	27	48	1,013
Motor Vehicle Theft	**M**	21	11	2	-	-	1	-	429
	F	3	1	-	-	-	1	-	79
Arson	**M**	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	5
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
TOTAL	**M**	**335**	**179**	**96**	**54**	**52**	**48**	**93**	**3,884**
	F	**102**	**67**	**50**	**39**	**36**	**28**	**48**	**1,199**

Table 18
Age and Sex of Adults Arrested for Part I Offenses
Hawaii County, 1989

Offense	Sex	Age								
		18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25-29	30-34
Murder	M	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Negligent Manslaughter	M	-	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-
Forcible Rape	M	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	2	6
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Robbery	M	-	1	6	1	2	-	1	6	3
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Aggravated Assault	M	3	3	8	4	1	3	-	8	5
	F	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	1	1
Burglary	M	9	14	6	6	8	5	3	20	11
	F	1	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	3
Larceny-Theft	M	37	32	16	19	9	13	7	57	63
	F	14	9	8	10	4	6	10	42	30
Motor Vehicle Theft	M	5	6	4	-	3	3	1	11	3
	F	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1
Arson	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	M	54	60	41	32	24	24	13	105	91
	F	16	14	10	12	5	6	12	44	36

Table 18 (cont.)
Age and Sex of Adults Arrested for Part I Offenses
Hawaii County, 1989

Offense	Sex	Age							
		35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65 and over	Total 18 & over
Murder	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Negligent Manslaughter	M	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	7
	F	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4
Forcible Rape	M	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	15
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Robbery	M	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	23
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Aggravated Assault	M	11	6	3	1	-	1	-	57
	F	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	6
Burglary	M	9	5	2	-	-	-	-	98
	F	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	9
Larceny-Theft	M	51	21	14	9	11	7	28	394
	F	27	13	9	4	8	6	7	207
Motor Vehicle Theft	M	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	40
	F	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
Arson	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	M	77	39	20	10	11	8	28	637
	F	29	14	10	4	8	7	7	234

Table 19
Age and Sex of Adults Arrested for Part I Offenses
Maui County, 1988

Offense	Sex	Age								
		18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25-29	30-34
Murder	M	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Negligent Manslaughter	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Forcible Rape	M	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Robbery	M	1	-	-	1	1	1	1	7	3
	F	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Aggravated Assault	M	2	3	5	4	7	4	3	22	20
	F	-	3	1	1	1	1	-	2	3
Burglary	M	11	12	7	4	7	6	3	19	6
	F	4	1	-	2	1	-	-	1	2
Larceny-Theft	M	15	16	10	12	8	4	10	31	31
	F	9	2	3	4	4	6	5	15	14
Motor Vehicle Theft	M	10	3	-	5	3	4	-	7	4
	F	-	1	2	-	-	1	-	-	1
Arson	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	M	39	35	22	27	26	19	17	86	69
	F	13	7	7	7	6	8	5	18	20

Table 19 (cont.)
Age and Sex of Adults Arrested for Part I Offenses
Maui County, 1989

Offense	Sex	Age							
		35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65 and over	Total 18 & over
Murder	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Negligent Manslaughter	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Forcible Rape	M	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	10
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Robbery	M	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	17
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Aggravated Assault	M	11	6	4	2	4	-	1	98
	F	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	15
Burglary	M	9	3	2	-	-	-	-	89
	F	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	13
Larceny-Theft	M	22	15	12	6	2	5	6	205
	F	12	10	4	5	2	1	3	99
Motor Vehicle Theft	M	12	-	1	-	-	-	-	49
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Arson	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
TOTAL	**M**	**57**	**27**	**19**	**8**	**7**	**5**	**7**	**470**
	F	**15**	**11**	**6**	**5**	**2**	**1**	**3**	**134**

Table 20
Age and Sex of Adults Arrested for Part I Offenses
Kauai County, 1989

Offense	Sex	Age								
		18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25-29	30-34
Murder	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Negligent Manslaughter	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Forcible Rape	M	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	2
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Robbery	M	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Aggravated Assault	M	1	2	2	2	1	1	-	9	12
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Burglary	M	13	1	-	1	-	2	5	5	8
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-
Larceny-Theft	M	15	10	5	7	6	1	2	22	18
	F	5	5	-	7	5	5	2	12	14
Motor Vehicle Theft	M	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	3	1
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Arson	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	M	29	13	8	11	8	5	11	40	41
	F	5	5	-	7	5	5	2	19	15

Table 20 (cont.)
Age and Sex of Adults Arrested for Part I Offenses
Kauai County, 1989

Offense	Sex	Age							
		35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65 and over	Total 18 & over
Murder	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Negligent Manslaughter	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Forcible Rape	M	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	7
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Robbery	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Aggravated Assault	M	1	3	-	1	1	-	-	36
	F	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	3
Burglary	M	6	-	-	1	-	-	-	42
	F	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	6
Larceny-Theft	M	16	12	7	6	6	5	6	144
	F	10	6	6	5	-	6	5	93
Motor Vehicle Theft	M	3	2	-	-	-	1	-	13
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Arson	M	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	**M**	**29**	**18**	**7**	**9**	**7**	**6**	**6**	**248**
	F	**10**	**6**	**7**	**6**	**-**	**6**	**5**	**103**

Table 21
Race of Adults Arrested by Offense
State of Hawaii, 1989

Offense	White	Black	Indian	Chinese	Japa-nese	Filipino	Hawai-ian	Korean	Samoan	Other
Murder	13	3	-	-	1	15	11	-	3	10
Negligent Manslaughter	9	-	-	1	3	5	3	-	-	-
Forcible Rape	56	25	-	2	8	13	14	5	8	11
Robbery	57	16	1	-	9	14	51	1	27	39
Aggravated Assault	158	25	1	4	31	98	108	15	29	66
Burglary	260	31	1	6	38	60	222	6	50	104
Larceny-Theft	1,956	170	11	120	458	399	688	75	89	564
Motor Vehicle Theft	159	28	-	11	44	74	167	1	40	98
Arson	1	4	-	-	1	1	2	-	1	-
Other Assaults	710	98	4	9	69	198	444	34	95	247
Forgery & Counterfeiting	131	20	1	8	215	23	43	-	2	23
Fraud	191	25	1	7	18	14	58	4	-	99
Embezzlement	10	-	-	-	6	24	11	1	-	2
Stolen Property	43	6	5	3	6	25	32	1	2	19
Vandalism	275	39	3	12	43	76	161	16	36	113
Weapon Laws	204	9	-	6	47	246	148	8	19	93
Prostitution	245	80	3	6	10	17	44	1	10	40
Sex Offenses	141	29	3	3	15	30	29	4	7	23

Table 21 (cont.)
Race of Adults Arrested by Offense
State of Hawaii, 1989

Offense	White	Black	Indian	Chinese	Japa-nese	Filipino	Hawai-ian	Korean	Samoan	Other
Drug Abuse	1,429	140	4	66	304	396	658	57	71	421
Gambling	61	1	-	33	134	388	50	43	3	59
Offenses Against Family & Children	586	148	-	40	111	283	386	53	90	318
Driving Under the Influence	3,537	246	11	134	956	682	851	209	228	831
Liquor Laws	1,082	100	7	15	114	201	437	15	103	349
Disorderly Conduct	514	91	5	13	34	94	243	26	57	147
Vagrancy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
All Other Offenses (Except Traffic)	6,506	1,122	36	258	951	2,268	3,611	218	713	2,012
Suspicion	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	**18,334**	**2,456**	**97**	**757**	**3,626**	**5,644**	**8,472**	**793**	**1,683**	**5,688**

Note: Hawaiian includes Part-Hawaiian.

JUVENILE ARREST STATISTICS

Juvenile Arrests

This section presents data on juvenile arrests. Juvenile arrests include cases where a young person is summoned, cited, or notified to appear before the juvenile court for situations which would result in arrest if the offender were an adult. (Juveniles may also be arrested for running away or for curfew and loitering law violations.)

Police Disposition of Juveniles

Unlike arrested adults who are usually held for prosecution or are released for future handling in court, juveniles, depending on the seriousness of the offense and their prior record, may be counseled and released to parents or guardians. Juveniles may also be referred to the probation agency, to juvenile court, to welfare agencies, to other enforcement agencies, or to adult court.

The table below presents police dispositions of juveniles by county and type. It should be noted that many dispositions were pending at the time of submission of the reports. This situation accounts for instances where the total number of arrests exceeds the total number of dispositions. At the same time, however, finalization of dispositions pending from previous months can cause the total number of dispositions to surpass the total number of arrests.

POLICE DISPOSITION OF JUVENILES
(Excluding Neglect and Traffic Cases)

	Honolulu	Hawaii	Maui	Kauai	Total
TOTAL JUVENILE ARRESTS	**11,653**	**2,080**	**1,109**	**1,181**	**16,023**
Handled within Dept. and released	4,063	170	10	137	4,380
Referred to Juvenile Court or Probation Dept.	5,646	1,910	1,093	1,018	9,667
Referred to Adult Court	0	0	0	0	0
Referred to Welfare Agency	79	0	0	23	102
Dispositions Subtotal	**9,788**	**2,080**	**1,103**	**1,178**	**14,149**
Pending	1,865	0	6	335	2,206
TOTAL DISPOSITIONS	**11,653**	**2,080**	**1,109**	**1,513**	**16,355**

Table 22
Sex of Juveniles Arrested by Month for Part I and Part II Offenses
State of Hawaii, 1989

Month	Sex	Arrests		
		Part I	Part II	Total
January	M	339	647	986
	F	122	292	414
February	M	292	526	818
	F	109	280	389
March	M	301	737	1,038
	F	84	288	372
April	M	363	741	1,104
	F	116	303	419
May	M	335	768	1,103
	F	115	399	514
June	M	373	449	822
	F	104	228	332
July	M	314	358	672
	F	74	196	270
August	M	357	348	705
	F	82	151	233
September	M	281	585	866
	F	81	315	396
October	M	341	642	983
	F	81	475	556
November	M	354	762	1,116
	F	120	385	505
December	M	332	642	974
	F	113	323	436
TOTAL	**M**	**3,982**	**7,205**	**11,187**
	F	**1,201**	**3,635**	**4,836**

Table 23
Crime Index Arrests of Juveniles by County
1988 & 1989

Offense	Year	State Total	City & County Honolulu	County of Hawaii	County of Maui	County of Kauai
Murder	1988	4	3	1	-	-
	1989	4	4	-	-	-
Forcible Rape	1988	21	21	-	-	-
	1989	17	15	-	1	1
Robbery	1988	109	99	5	2	3
	1989	90	82	3	5	-
Aggravated Assault	1988	114	77	5	24	8
	1989	115	80	12	18	5
Burglary	1988	1,024	720	117	108	79
	1989	1,032	746	151	82	53
Larceny-Theft	1988	3,566	2,928	289	201	148
	1989	3,285	2,566	365	183	171
Motor Vehicle Theft	1988	593	432	49	84	28
	1989	630	476	75	50	29
TOTAL	**1988**	**5,431**	**4,280**	**466**	**419**	**266**
	1989	**5,173**	**3,969**	**606**	**339**	**259**

Juvenile Arrests as a Percentage of Total Arrests for Crime Index Offenses

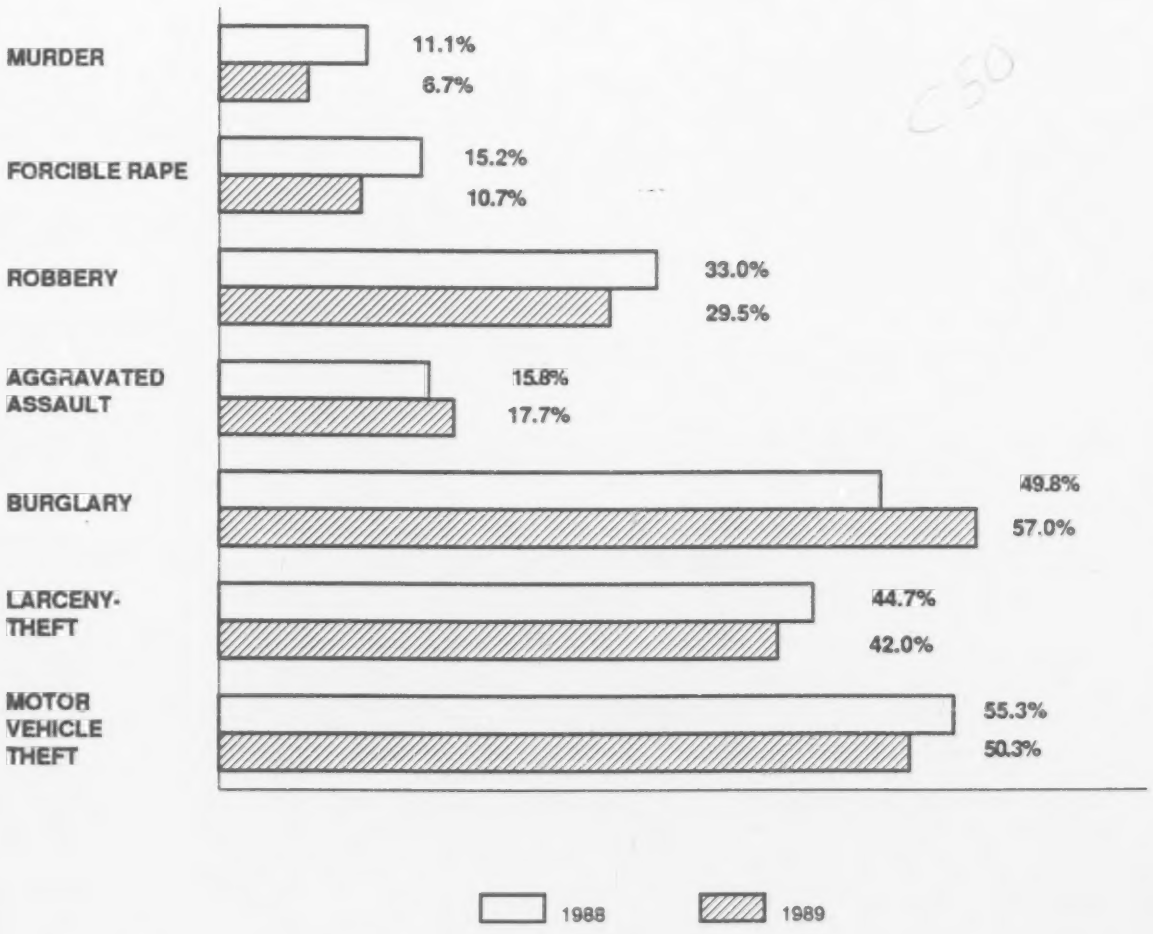


Table 24
Age and Sex of Juveniles Arrested by Offense
State of Hawaii, 1989

Offense	Sex	Age						
		9 and Under	10-12	13-14	15	16	17	Total Under 18
Murder	M	-	-	-	-	-	4	4
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Negligent Manslaughter	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Forcible Rape	M	-	-	4	2	-	10	16
	F	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Robbery	M	-	6	32	14	14	12	78
	F	-	3	6	-	1	2	12
Aggravated Assault	M	2	9	21	15	25	32	104
	F	-	-	4	4	-	3	11
Burglary	M	28	69	267	209	213	156	942
	F	3	13	37	11	15	11	90
Larceny-Theft	M	108	438	726	373	365	325	2,335
	F	36	183	328	138	137	128	950
Motor Vehicle Theft	M	2	9	147	122	108	108	496
	F	-	7	48	28	26	25	134
Arson	M	-	1	4	1	1	-	7
	F		2	-	-	-	-	2
Other Assault	M	19	136	325	188	208	201	1,077
	F	2	36	111	68	72	52	341
Forgery and Counterfeiting	M	-	1	3	13	4	5	26
	F	-	-	2	-	8	6	16
Fraud	M	-	2	2	3	4	2	13
	F	-	-	2	2	1	2	7
Embezzlement	M	-	-	-	2	-	2	4
	F	-	-	1	3	-	1	5
Stolen Property	M	-	10	21	8	10	9	58
	F	1	1	-	1	-	-	3
Vandalism	M	27	66	145	106	98	112	554
	F	-	10	22	12	10	7	61

Table 24 (cont.)
Age and Sex of Juveniles Arrested by Offense
State of Hawaii, 1989

Offense	Sex	Age						
		9 and Under	10-12	13-14	15	16	17	Total Under 18
Weapon Laws	M	1	9	26	12	16	28	92
	F	-	1	1	2	7	6	17
Prostitution	M	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
	F	-	-	-	-	3	1	4
Sex Offenses	M	-	10	29	16	8	11	74
	F	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Drug Abuse	M	-	13	69	96	100	115	393
	F	2	4	33	49	38	30	156
Gambling	M	-	4	36	14	21	8	83
	F	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Offenses Against Family and Children	M	1	2	13	17	19	33	85
	F	-	2	12	11	14	10	49
Driving Under the Influence	M	-	-	2	1	6	40	49
	F	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
Liquor Laws	M	-	5	40	61	126	207	439
	F	-	3	28	28	46	43	148
Disorderly Conduct	M	1	10	28	24	30	41	134
	F	-	2	10	6	7	4	29
Vagrancy	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
All Other Offenses (Except Traffic)	M	19	131	600	535	558	489	2,332
	F	4	68	378	265	259	147	1,121
Suspicion	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Curfew and Loitering Law Violations	M	-	57	303	257	92	102	811
	F	-	19	187	101	30	17	354
Runaways	M	11	59	277	268	213	152	980
	F	3	63	516	296	271	170	1,319
TOTAL	**M**	**219**	**1,047**	**3,120**	**2,357**	**2,239**	**2,205**	**11,187**
	F	**51**	**418**	**1,727**	**1,025**	**947**	**668**	**4,836**

Table 25
Age and Sex of Juveniles Arrested for Part I Offenses
City & County of Honolulu, 1989

Offense	Sex	Age						
		9 and Under	10-12	13-14	15	16	17	Total Under 18
Murder	M	-	-	-	-	-	4	4
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Negligent Manslaughter	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Forcible Rape	M	-	-	3	2	-	9	14
	F	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Robbery	M	-	6	30	10	14	10	70
	F	-	3	6	-	1	2	12
Aggravated Assault	M	2	7	19	6	19	19	72
	F	-	-	4	2	-	2	8
Burglary	M	13	44	190	160	172	106	685
	F	3	8	24	7	11	8	61
Larceny-Theft	M	93	369	588	297	294	241	1,882
	F	30	145	244	88	89	88	684
Motor Vehicle Theft	M	-	5	114	95	84	76	374
	F	-	2	33	21	24	22	102
Arson	M	-	1	4	1	1	-	7
	F	-	2	-	-	-	-	2
TOTAL	M	108	432	948	571	584	465	3,108
	F	33	160	312	118	125	122	870

Table 26
Age and Sex of Juveniles Arrested for Part I Offenses
Hawaii County, 1989

Offense	Sex	Age						
		9 and Under	10-12	13-14	15	16	17	Total Under 18
Murder	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Negligent Manslaughter	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Forcible Rape	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Robbery	M	-	-	-	3	-	-	3
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Aggravated Assault	M	-	-	-	2	3	7	12
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Burglary	M	4	13	34	29	27	26	133
	F	-	2	9	2	4	1	18
Larceny-Theft	M	3	35	75	42	33	44	232
	F	2	16	39	30	19	27	133
Motor Vehicle Theft	M	-	3	14	19	15	14	65
	F	-	3	5	1	-	1	10
Arson	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	**M**	**7**	**51**	**123**	**95**	**78**	**91**	**445**
	F	**2**	**21**	**53**	**33**	**24**	**29**	**162**

Table 27
Age and Sex of Juveniles Arrested for Part I Offenses
Maui County, 1989

Offense	Sex	Age						
		9 and Under	10-12	13-14	15	16	17	Total Under 18
Murder	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Negligent Manslaughter	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Forcible Rape	M	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Robbery	M	-	-	2	1	-	2	5
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Aggravated Assault	M	-	2	1	5	3	4	15
	F	-	-	-	2	-	1	3
Burglary	M	9	11	22	11	8	17	78
	F	-	3	-	-	-	1	4
Larceny-Theft	M	5	15	33	26	28	24	131
	F	2	4	26	9	4	7	52
Motor Vehicle Theft	M	-	-	7	3	7	16	33
	F	-	2	9	3	2	1	17
Arson	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	M	14	28	66	46	46	63	263
	F	2	9	35	14	6	10	76

Table 28
Age and Sex of Juveniles Arrested for Part I Offenses
Kauai County, 1989

Offense	Sex	Age						
		9 and Under	10-12	13-14	15	16	17	Total Under 18
Murder	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Negligent Manslaughter	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Forcible Rape	M	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Robbery	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Aggravated Assault	M	-	-	1	2	-	2	5
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Burglary	M	2	1	21	9	6	7	46
	F	-	-	4	2	-	1	7
Larceny-Theft	M	7	19	30	8	10	16	90
	F	2	18	19	11	25	6	81
Motor Vehicle Theft	M	2	1	12	5	2	2	24
	F	-	-	1	3	-	1	5
Arson	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	M	11	21	64	24	18	28	166
	F	2	18	24	16	25	8	93

Table 29
Race of Juveniles Arrested by Offense
State of Hawaii, 1969

Offense	White	Black	Indian	Chinese	Japanese	Filipino	Hawaiian	Korean	Samoan	Other
Murder	1	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-
Negligent Manslaughter	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Forcible Rape	3	-	-	-	-	6	3	-	-	5
Robbery	10	2	1	1	4	16	22	-	20	14
Aggravated Assault	17	1	-	1	1	36	33	1	8	17
Burglary	199	21	-	5	38	129	384	19	96	141
Larceny-Theft	648	38	-	78	236	525	1,094	47	202	417
Motor Vehicle Theft	92	7	-	3	20	62	271	4	69	102
Arson	2	-	-	-	2	1	4	-	-	-
Other Assault	229	25	1	21	52	236	487	9	164	194
Forgery & Counterfeit	16	3	-	-	13	3	5	1	-	1
Fraud	3	-	-	1	-	6	7	-	-	3
Embezzlement	1	-	-	1	2	2	3	-	-	-
Stolen Property	20	1	-	-	5	7	26	-	1	1
Vandalism	123	6	1	6	21	93	240	2	44	79
Weapon Laws	16	2	-	-	5	43	21	1	8	13
Prostitution	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	1
Sex Offenses	27	6	-	1	2	8	12	1	5	13
Drug Abuse	170	5	-	5	24	81	197	8	12	47

Table 29 (cont.)
Race of Juveniles Arrested by Offense
State of Hawaii, 1989

Offense	White	Black	Indian	Chinese	Japa-nese	Filipino	Hawai-ian	Korean	Samoan	Other
Gambling	10	1	-	1	2	15	37	2	3	13
Offenses Against Family & Children	48	5	1	1	5	21	40	-	3	10
Driving Under the Influence	22	1	-	1	3	6	10	2	2	4
Liquor Laws	176	5	-	5	18	68	200	7	35	73
Disorderly Conduct	42	3	-	1	4	15	70	3	9	16
Vagrancy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
All Other Offenses (Except Traffic)	796	40	2	42	190	630	1,110	51	189	403
Suspicion	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Curfew and Loitering Law Violations	280	7	-	11	55	227	367	9	52	157
Runaways	646	52	1	22	127	316	746	30	48	311
TOTAL	**3,597**	**231**	**7**	**207**	**829**	**2,555**	**5,395**	**197**	**970**	**2,035**

Note: Hawaiian includes Part-Hawaiian.

UNIFORM CRIME REPORTING DEFINITIONS
Part II Offenses

1. Other Assaults
All assaults other than aggravated are included in this category.

2. Forgery and Counterfeiting
Included in this classification are all offenses dealing with or attempting to deal with the making, altering, or possessing, with intent to defraud, anything false in the semblance of that which is true.

3. Fraud
Fraudulent conversion and obtaining money or property by false pretenses; includes bad checks, confidence games, etc., except forgeries and counterfeiting.

4. Embezzlement
Misappropriation or misapplication of money or property entrusted to one's care, custody, or control.

5. Stolen Property: Buying, Receiving, Possessing
Included in this category are all offenses of buying, receiving, and possessing stolen property, as well as all attempts to commit any of these offenses.

6. Vandalism
Vandalism consists of the willful or malicious destruction, injury, disfigurement, or defacement of any public or private property, real or personal, without the consent of the owner or person having custody or control, by cutting, tearing, breaking, marking, painting, drawing, covering with filth, or any other such means as may be specified by local law.

This offense covers a wide range of malicious behavior directed at property such as: cutting auto tires, drawing obscene pictures on public restroom walls, smashing windows, destroying school records, tipping over gravestones, defacing library books, etc.

All arrests for attempted vandalism are also scored in this category.

7. Weapons: Carrying, Possessing, Etc.
This class deals with weapon offenses, regulatory in nature, such as: manufacture, sale, or possession of deadly weapons; carrying deadly weapons, concealed or openly; using, manufacturing, etc., silencers; furnishing deadly weapons to minors; aliens possessing deadly weapons; and all attempts to commit any of the above.

8. Prostitution and Commercialized Vice
Included in this class are sex offenses of a commercialized nature, such as: prostitution; keeping bawdy house, disorderly house, or house of ill fame; pandering, procuring, transporting, or detaining women for immoral purposes, etc; and all attempts to commit any of the above.

9. Sex Offenses
(Except forcible rape, prostitution, and commercialized vice.)
Included are offenses against chastity, common decency, morals, etc.; adultery and fornication; buggery; incest; indecent exposure; indecent liberties; intercourse with an insane, epileptic, or venereally diseased person; seduction; sodomy or crimes against nature; statutory rape (no force); and all attempts to commit any of the above.

10. Narcotic Drug Laws
Included are all arrests for violations of State and local laws, specifically those relating to the unlawful possession, sale, use, growing, manufacturing, and making of narcotic drugs.

Narcotic drug law arrests are made on the basis of the narcotics used. The following are subdivisions of narcotic drug law arrests:

(1) opium or cocaine and their derivatives (morphine, heroin, codeine)
(2) marijuana
(3) synthetic narcotics-manufactured narcotics which can cause true drug addiction (demerol, methadones)
(4) dangerous nonnarcotic drugs (barbiturates, benzedrine)

11. Gambling

All charges which relate to promoting, permitting, or engaging in gambling are included in this category.

To provide a more refined collection of gambling arrests, the following breakdown of gambling arrests is furnished:

(1) bookmaking (horse and sport book)
(2) numbers and lottery
(3) all other

12. Offenses Against the Family and Children

Included here are all charges of nonsupport and neglect or abuse of family and children:

(1) desertion, abandonment, or nonsupport of spouse or child
(2) neglect or abuse of spouse or child (if injury is serious, score as aggravated assault)
(3) nonpayment of alimony
(4) all attempts to commit any of the above

13. Driving Under the Influence

This class is limited to the driving or operating of any vehicle or common carrier while drunk or under the influence of liquor or narcotics. Included are: operating a motor vehicle while intoxicated; operating an engine, train, streetcar, boat, etc., while intoxicated.

14. Liquor Laws

With the exception of "drunkenness" and "driving under the influence", liquor law violations, State or local, are placed in this class. Included are: manufacture, sale, transporting, furnishing, possessing, etc., intoxicating liquor; maintaining unlawful drinking places; advertising and soliciting orders for intoxicating liquor; bootlegging; operating still; furnishing liquor to a minor or intemperate person; using a vehicle for illegal transportation of liquor; drinking on a train or public conveyance; and all attempts to commit any of the above.

15. Drunkenness

Included in this class are all offenses of drunkenness or intoxication, with the exception of "Driving Under the Influence" (Offense No. 13).

(1) drunkenness
(2) drunk and disorderly
(3) common or habitual drunkard
(4) intoxication

This class is omitted in Hawaii. There are no arrests made under this section. Chapter 737-1 of the Hawaii Revised Statutes was repealed under Act 9, Session Laws of Hawaii, effective January 1, 1973.

16. Disorderly Conduct

All charges of committing a breach of the peace are placed in this class. Included are: affray; unlawful assembly; disturbing the peace; disturbing meetings; disorderly conduct in State institutions, at court, at fairs, on trains, or public conveyances, etc.; prize fights; blasphemy, profanity, and obscene language; refusing to assist an officer; and all attempts to commit any of the above.

17. Vagrancy

Persons prosecuted on the charge of being a "suspicious character or person, etc." are included in this class. Included are: vagrancy; begging; loitering (persons 18 and over); vagabondage.

18. All Other Offenses

Included in this class are all other State or local offenses (except traffic violations) not included elsewhere such as:

- admitting minors to improper places
- abduction and compelling to marry
- bigamy and polygamy
- blackmail and extortion
- bribery
- combination in restraint of trade; trusts, monopolies
- contempt of court
- criminal anarchism
- criminal syndicalism
- discrimination; unfair competition
- kidnapping
- marriage within prohibited degrees
- offenses contributing to juvenile delinquency (except as provided for in all previously defined offenses) such as employment of children in immoral vocations or practices, admitting minors to improper places, etc.
- perjury and subordination of perjury
- possession, repair, manufacture, etc. of burglar's tools
- possession of drug paraphernalia with intent to use
- possession or sale of obscene literature, pictures, etc.
- public nuisances
- riot and rout
- trespass
- unlawfully bringing weapons into prisons or hospitals
- unlawfully bringing drugs or liquor into State prisons, hospitals, etc.; furnishing to convicts
- unlawful disinterment of the dead and violation of sepulture
- unlawful use, possession, etc., of explosives
- violations of State regulatory laws and municipal ordinances (this does not include those offenses or regulations which belong in the above classes)
- violation of quarantine
- all offenses not otherwise classified
- all attempts to commit any of the above

19. Suspicion

While "suspicion" is not an offense, it is the grounds for many arrests in those jurisdictions where the law permits.

After examination by the police, the prisoner is either formally charged or released. Those formally charged are entered in one of the Part I or II Offense Classes. This class is limited to "suspicion" arrests where persons arrested are released by the police.

20. Curfew and Loitering Laws (Juveniles)

All arrests made for violation of local curfew or loitering ordinances.

21. Runaway (Juveniles)

For purposes of the Uniform Crime Reporting Program, reported in this category are apprehensions for protective custody, as defined by local statute. Arrests made by other jurisdictions, of runaways, are counted by the home jurisdiction. Not included are protective custody actions with respect to runaways taken for other jurisdictions.